Patna Canal—continued.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
	(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
10	Ashlar	1,528	65	3,255	116	3,752	50 8 9	.....
65	Rubble	14,730	438	26,901	959	26,270	373 5 9	.....
6	Brick	24,999	192	4,390	154	1,909	37 1 3	.....
2	Soorkey	376	56	753	27	223	5 13 7	.....
7	Other building materials	.....	.....	2,853	101	609	17 5 6	.....
101	Empty boats	.....	.....	10,758	418	9,737	101 3 2	.....
26	Coal	8,242	3,406	10,624	379	8,335	118 3 4	.....
217	Total	48,876	4,157	59,534	2,154	50,835	703 9 4	2·6
...	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Miscellaneous.							
...	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
37	Private, including miscellaneous	2,754	14,225	7,488	273	17,479	357 7 3	.....
217	Government stores, including miscellaneous	48,876	4,157	59,534	2,154	50,835	703 9 4	.....
254	Grand Total	51,630	18,382	67,022	2,427	68,314	1,061 0 7	.....
...	Grand total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Memo.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	378 6 4
Amount of tollage for the month	1,061 0 7
Total	1,439 6 11
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	1,421 0 7
Balance at the end of the month	18 6 4

ABSTRACT.

Canals.	Tollage of the year 1878-79. During the month.	Tollage of the year 1878-79. To end of month.	Tollage of the year 1877-78. During the corresponding month.	Tollage of the year 1877-78. To end of corresponding month.	Remarks.
Orissa Circle.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Kendrapara	2,078 8 5	4,302 3 10	61 5 0	3,833 14 10	
High Level, Section I	691 8 7	1,409 3 3	.....	806 14 0	
Taldanda	153 3 7	248 1 3	363 3 9	490 9 7	
Total Orissa Circle	2,923 4 7	5,959 8 4	424 8 9	5,131 6 5	
South-Western Circle.					
Midnapore	4,092 13 6	7,794 8 3	3,313 15 6	6,502 4 9	
Hidgellee Tidal	6,449 8 3	14,527 9 0	7,718 3 6	16,154 14 0	
Total South-Western Circle	10,542 5 9	22,322 1 3	11,032 3 0	22,657 2 9	
Sone Circle.					
Arrah	.....	432 7 3	1,196 1 0	2,612 9 3	
Western Main	.....	157 4 3	220 6 0	547 12 6	
Patna	1,061 0 7	3,922 7 4	.....	.....	
Total Sone Circle	1,061 0 7	4,512 2 10	1,416 7 0	3,160 5 9	
Grand Total	14,526 10 11	32,793 12 5	12,873 2 9	30,948 14 11	

F. T. Haig, *Col.*, R.E.,
Joint-Secy. to the Government of Bengal,
P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 3rd July 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF 1878-79.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to 31st May 1878.

CIRCLE.	DISTRICT.	CANAL.	SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE CANALS IN MAY.			FIVE-YEAR LEASES.		THREE-YEAR LEASES.				ANNUAL LEASES.				SUGAR-CANE.		GRAND TOTAL UP TO END OF THE MONTH.				Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	RAINFALL.			REMARKS.
						Khurreef.		Khurreef.		Rubbee.		Khurreef.		Rubbee.												
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Estimated discharge utilized.	Leased during May.	Leased up to end of May.	Leased during May.	Leased up to end of May.	Leased during May.	Leased up to end of May.	Leased during May.	Leased up to end of May.	Leased during May.	Leased up to end of May.	Leased during May.	Leased up to end of May.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Total.		Inches during the month.	Inches during 1878-79.	Average of ten previous years of the same period.	
						Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.				
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara ...	1,269	376·29	...	...	3,985	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	421	9	33	3,985	421	33	4,439	446				
		Pattamoondee ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	467	...	...	...	467	...	467	4				
		High Level, Section I	675	128·80	...	...	1,998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	9	1,998	5	9	2,012	157	4·49	5·56	7·06	
		Toldundah	1,300	89·16	...	...	4,552	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	38	...	14	4,552	38	14	4,604	28				
		Machgong	650	28·99	...	...	5,136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	4	28	5,136	55	28	5,219	92				
		Gobri	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	85	...	6	...	85	6	91	...				
		Total of the month ...	.....	.....	...	...	15,671	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	1,071	15	90	15,671	1,071	90	16,832	727	...	...	... ..	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	271	626	56	101	...	626	101	727	...	...	...	.....	
South-Western ...	Midnapore ...	Midnapore	875	*Nil	...	49	16,554	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	.....	...	...	16,596	.....	...	16,596	...	4·33	7·26	9 years 10·86	
	Howrah	Panchkoorah ...	300	*Nil	...	144	3,204	...	...	...	...	44	44	...	.....	...	...	3,248	.....	...	3,248	...	3·50	4·52	8 years 7·64	
		Total of the month ...	.....	.....	...	193	19,758	...	...	...	...	44	86	...	.....	...	...	19,844	.....	...	19,844	...	...	...	.....	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	
Sone	Shahabad ...	Main Western ...	4,342	851·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	318	...	2	318	320	31	2·02	2·71	2·97	
		Arrah	1,660	593·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	120	...	.....	120	120	2,031	2·53	2·83	2·60	
	Gya and Patna ...	Patna	1,466	374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	1·47	1·65	2·34†	
		Total of the month ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	438	...	2	438	440	2,062	...	...	.....	
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	579	2,062	...	.....	2,062	2,062	...	...	...	.....	
		Grand Total of the month ...	.....	.....	...	193	35,429	...	...	...	...	44	86	294	1,073	15	528	35,515	1,073	528	37,116	2,789	...	...	.....	
		Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	271	626	635	2,163	...	626	2,163	2,789	...	...	...	.....	

* The Canal was closed for silt clearing. † Average for eight years only at Dinapore.

F. T. HAIG, *Col.*, R.E.,
Joint Secy. to the Government of Bengal in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 9th July 1878.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 6 days of July 1878 on 158¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	34,364	24,858 5 9	2,278 13 8	1,16,092 27	24,877 3 4	2,280 8 2	4,559 1 10
Or per mile of railway	217	157 1 4	14 8 0	733 24	157 3 3	14 8 2	28 16 2
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for the week ...	34,364	24,858 5 9	2,278 13 8	1,16,092 27	24,877 3 4	2,280 8 2	4,559 1 10
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	33,657½	21,440 4 9	1,965 7 2	2,12,449 4	38,628 8 10	3,540 19 0	5,506 6 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	213	135 7 9	12 8 5	1,342 20	244 1 7	22 7 6	34 15 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	33,657½	21,440 4 9	1,965 7 2	2,12,449 4	38,628 28 10	3,540 19 0	5,506 6 2

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts. No. 22.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	Receipts for week ending		Total receipts from 1st January		Total increase in 1878.	Total decrease in 1878.
			2nd June 1877.	1st June 1878.	To 2nd June 1877.	To 1st June 1878.		
		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1st June ...	Northern Bengal	187	.....	21,199 0 0	.....	3,09,042 0 0	3,09,042 0 0	.....
15th „ ...	Tirhoot	82	6,037 0 0	8,493 0 0	1,19,826 0 0	1,89,746 0 0	69,920 0 0	.....
15th „ ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	1,873 0 0	2,747 0 0	46,314 0 0	60,499 0 0	14,185 0 0	.....
8th „ ...	Nalhati	27½	1,859 0 0	1,432 0 0	36,867 0 0	43,288 0 0	6,421 0 0	.....
	Total	324½	9,769 0 0	33,871 0 0	2,03,007 0 0	6,02,575 0 0	3,99,568 0 0	.....

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[REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No. 30 of 1878.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1878.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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PILOTAGE IN THE RIVER HOOGHLY.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MARINE.

Darjeeling, the 15th July 1878.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The following papers:—

(1.) Decision of the High Court of Calcutta, in its Vice-Admiralty Jurisdiction, in the case of the *Vixen vs.* the *Duke of Buccleugh* and the *Duke of Buccleugh vs.* the *Vixen*, dated the 24th April 1878.

(2.) Letter from the Port Officer, Calcutta, No. 948, dated 20th February 1878, with enclosures, submitting his opinion that "all vessels, native or other, of over 200 tons burden, should be compelled to take pilots for the River Hooghly, or otherwise be liable to pay double port dues, failing which they should be brought under the action of section 38 of Act XII of 1875."

(3.) Letter to the Port Officer, No. 1078, dated 12th March, in reply to the above, pointing out that it is not clear under what law or rule vessels not taking pilots could be required to pay double port dues, and asking him to state whether he intends to recommend that section 38 of Act XII of 1875 be specially extended to the port of Calcutta, and, if so, to explain on what grounds he considers such extension desirable.

(4.) Letter from the Port Officer, No. 2083, dated 23rd April, in reply to the foregoing, referring to the decision of the High Court in the case of the *Vixen* vs. the *Duke of Buccleugh*, and proposing that sections 38, 39, 40 and 41 of Act XII of 1875 be specially extended to the port of Calcutta and its approaches, "substituting for the present penal clause payment of double pilotage and port dues."

(5.) Letter from the Port Commissioners, No. 623, dated 22nd May, forwarding correspondence with their Solicitor arising out of the decision of the High Court above cited, and suggesting that, as the special sections 38-41 of Act XII of 1875 are under existing notifications in force within the port proper of Calcutta, they should also be formally extended to the approaches of the port, so as to make pilotage compulsory in the navigable channels of the Hooghly.

The steam vessels *Vixen* and *Duke of Buccleugh*, while each of them in charge of a master pilot, came into collision in Fultah Reach on the 13th September last, and sustained damage in consequence. The pilots were tried by a Marine Court, and the pilot of the *Vixen* was convicted of unskilfulness and punished under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor. The pilot of the *Duke of Buccleugh* was acquitted of all blame. Cross actions were subsequently brought in the Vice-Admiralty Jurisdiction of the High Court on behalf of the owners of the two vessels for recovery of damages on account of the collision. In the course of the trial the counsel for the *Vixen* took the point that, as pilotage on the Hooghly was compulsory, the owners were not liable for any damage caused by that vessel while under pilotage charge.

2. The general law upon the question of the responsibility of owners under these circumstances is thus stated in Lee's "Laws of Shipping," page 153:—

"It is a general rule that, when a captain is bound by Act of Parliament under a penalty to place his ship in charge of a pilot and does so accordingly, the ship is not to be considered as under the management of the owners or their servants, and they are not liable for any damage occasioned by the mismanagement of the ship, unless it be proved that it arose from neglect or misconduct of the captain or crew; but when it is in the option of the captain to take a pilot or not, as he may think fit, and he *does* take a pilot, the pilot so taken is to be considered as the servant of the owners, and as such they are responsible for his misconduct. Under what circumstances, and within what limits, a captain is bound to put his vessel under the charge of a regularly licensed pilot will in general depend *upon the terms of local statutes*, or *upon the known and established usage of particular ports and places*, with both of which it is the duty of the captain to make himself fully acquainted before sailing on any voyage where such pilotage will be required."

3. The High Court therefore proceeded to enquire into the bearing of the local statutes upon this question. (No reference is made to *established usage* in the decision of the Court.) The following is an extract of that portion of the judgment which deals with this point:—

"The Indian Ports' Act, 1875, extends to all the ports mentioned in the schedule, and to such parts of the navigable rivers and channels leading to such ports respectively as have been declared to be subject to Act XXII of 1855.

"The port of Calcutta and the navigable rivers and channels leading to such port were, by notification of the Bengal Government, No. 401, dated 1st July 1856, declared to be subject to Act XXII of 1855, so that the Indian Ports' Act, 1875, does, *as regards its general provisions*, extend to the port of Calcutta and to the navigable rivers and channels leading thereto.

"But there is a proviso in the Ports' Act, 1875, that nothing contained in section 38, which is the section dealing with compulsory pilotage, shall apply to any port, *river*, or *channel* to which it has not been specially extended by the Local Government; and we do not find that the provisions of section 38 have ever been specially extended by the Local Government to the River Hooghly.

"Section 3, no doubt, of the Indian Ports' Act, 1875, provides that every declaration made under any of the Acts repealed in Schedule II (amongst which is Act XXII of 1855), and in force at the time of the passing of the Act, shall be deemed to have been made under the Act; and the notification of July 1856, above referred to, did specially extend the provisions of section 12, which corresponds with section 38 of the present Act, to the *port of Calcutta*. As, however, it did not so specially extend that section *to the navigable rivers and channels leading to the port*, and as no other notification on the subject appears to have so extended it, we consider that the provisions of section 12 were never extended to the River Hooghly outside the port of Calcutta, and that the employment of a pilot outside the port was not, under Act XXII of 1855, and is not under the present Act, compulsory.

4. In Act XXII of 1855, "an Act for the regulation of ports and port dues," which was the law up to the passing of Act XII of 1875, no definition is given of the word "port;" and throughout the Act a distinction seems frequently to be made between "ports" and the "navigable rivers and channels leading to such ports." By section 12 it became unlawful, in every *port* to which that section was specially extended, to move any vessel of 200 tons and upwards without a pilot or harbour master on board, unless urgent necessity was proved, or a pilot or harbour master was not to be had on application. Vessels between 100 and 200 tons might, on obtaining written leave, dispense with a pilot. Sections 28, 37, and 40 of the Act had similarly to be specially extended before they could come into effect in any port. Section 28 (requiring that every vessel of over 200 tons should be provided with a proper apparatus for extinguishing fire) related only to *ports*, and has been re-enacted as section 39 of Act XII of 1875. But sections 37 (forbidding unauthorized persons to sweep for lost anchors, &c.) and 40 (imposing penalties for removing soil, moorings, &c.) applied to every *port, river, or channel* subject to the Act. These sections appear now as sections 40 and 41 of Act XII of 1875. By the Government notification of 1st July 1856, the port of Calcutta and the navigable rivers and channels leading to it were declared subject to Act XXII of 1855, and the "provisions of sections 12, 28, 37, and 40 of the said Act were specially extended to the port of Calcutta."

5. Now, as by the wording of two of those sections, 37 and 40, they applied to *rivers* and *channels* leading to ports, as well as to *ports*, and as there could have been no intention of restricting their operation by notification in a way not contemplated by the law itself, it may fairly be inferred that in 1856 the local authorities understood the word "port" in the notification as including the port and its approaches; otherwise it is certain that the notification would have been differently worded. There is every reason to believe that the intention was in 1856 to extend the whole of these special sections to the port of Calcutta in the widest sense of that term, and including the rivers and channels leading thereto. That the notification as issued was not sufficient in the judgment of the courts to effect this object seems, however, to have been determined, so far back as 1860, in the case of the *Peerless*, reported in Moore's Privy Council Cases, volume 13, page 509, where the Privy Council held that "section 12 (of Act XXII of 1855) not being specially extended to the navigable river or channel, it is excepted by the express terms of the third section." From the general tenor of their judgment, the Privy Council seem to have held that the Local Government had power to extend the section to the channels leading to the port, but had refrained from doing so. It was therefore clearly decided, so far back as 1860, that pilotage on the River Hooghly was not compulsory. It seems strange that this case did not attract the attention of Government at the time. It does not seem to have been pressed on the Privy Council that, by comparing section 3 with sections 37 and 40, it might fairly be argued that the word "*port*" in section 3* is used loosely to include also the rivers and channels leading to it. The distinction between 'ports' and the 'channels leading to ports' was not probably intended to be legally fine and precise. The drafting of Acts in former days was not always very closely scrutinised.

* "When any such *port or navigable river or channel* has been declared subject to this Act, all the provisions of this Act, except such as are hereinafter made *specially applicable to certain ports* by order of the Local Government, shall have effect in that port or navigable river or channel."

6. Although nothing was done at the time to remove the defect in the notification, or in the law noticed by the Privy Council in the case of the *Peerless*, it would seem that the difficulty raised in that case (and now confirmed by the decision of the High Court in the *Vixen* case) was one of the matters that led directly to the passing of Act XII of 1875; for in introducing that measure, the mover, Mr. Hobhouse, remarked that "Act XXII of 1855 drew a distinction between the port itself and the navigable channels leading up to the port, and some of the provisions applied to these navigable channels, some to the port itself, and some to both. Under section 12 of the Act there were provisions which forbade vessels above a certain burden from moving into the port without a pilot on board. But that applied to the port, and not to the navigable channels leading to the port. It was found desirable to have the same provision with regard to the navigable channels. He was not in a

position to say why these provisions had not been made to apply to these channels, but he thought it was more likely to have been by accident than design."

7. Act XII of 1875 was therefore intended *inter alia* to remedy the supposed defect and to make pilotage compulsory on the channels leading to ports, if Government chose to pass an order to that effect. By section 2 of the Act it was declared to extend to the port of Calcutta among other places, and to such parts of the navigable rivers and channels leading to Calcutta as had been declared subject to Act XXII of 1855. But nothing in sections 38-41 was to apply to any port, river, or channel to which such section had not been specially extended by the Local Government. Under section 3 "every declaration, appointment, or rule" made under Act XXII of 1855, and now in force, was to be read as if made under the new Act; and by section 4 the word "port" is made to include *any part* of a river or channel in which the Act is in force, *i. e.*, in virtue either of its general application or special extension. The effect of these sections is to maintain the *status quo* under the notification of 1856; but if the provisions of section 38 (which corresponds to section 12 of the former Act) were *not* specially extended to the channels leading to the "port" proper, they are obviously, as the High Court remark, not so extended by the more extended definition of "port" quoted above, inasmuch as they have never *come into force* in *that part* of the river.

8. It remains now therefore only to accept the High Court's ruling in the *Vixen* case above alluded to, and to decide what action should be taken with reference to section 38 of Act XII of 1875. It will be necessary to propose to the Government of India under section 5(*b*) that it may be extended to either the whole or part of the navigable channels leading to Calcutta, and the limits within which it should apply will have to be defined. To enable Government to settle this, it will be convenient to consider how far by local usage or by executive rule pilotage has been hitherto held to be compulsory in the channels of the Hooghly.

9. Before the passing of Act XXII of 1855 there was no law bearing on the subject of pilotage save Regulation VII of 1801, from which it may be gathered that small native craft were allowed to enter the Hooghly without Government pilots, on paying a certain rate of duty for the "benefit derived from the Company's buoys." In the Marine Regulations of August 1835 the following rule appears:—"Government have been further pleased to prohibit commanders of all ships and vessels of more than 200 tons burden from moving them in any part of the river, unless they have a pilot or an officer of the Harbour Master's Department on board, under penalty (independent of such consequences as the owners or commanders may be subject to by law on the part of individuals) of 200 *sicca* rupees for every breach of this prohibition. Vessels of 200 tons burden only or less may be moved by their commanders, with the permission of the Master Attendant (which must be applied for in writing), without having a pilot or an officer from the Harbour Master's Department on board, anywhere within the limits of the port of Calcutta; that is to say, between Sulkea Ghât on the north and the Bishop's College on the south. Should vessels of this kind be moved without such permission, they will be liable to the fine specified."

It is clear that, under these orders, it was made compulsory on all vessels (except the native *dhonies* protected by Regulation VII of 1801) to take pilots for the river. But this was purely an executive order of Government and had no legal basis on which to rest.

10. In 1846, after consulting the Chamber of Commerce and with their concurrence, the Government of Bengal, by notification of the 31st October 1846, ruled that vessels under 300 tons, and not drawing more than 15 feet of water, trading within the Bay of Bengal, might navigate the Hooghly without pilots on payment of double light and buoy dues, provided the commanders of the vessels satisfied the Master Attendant that they knew the river as well as steam-tug pilots did. Vessels of more than the above tonnage and draught, and from any part of the world, were at the same time allowed to enter the river and proceed without a pilot, so long as they made the usual signal and kept it flying, and provided they took a pilot if one offered himself. So also

vessels leaving for sea were not bound to wait more than 24 hours for a pilot after getting port clearance.

This notification practically did away with compulsory pilotage, which had certainly up to that time been the rule.

11. When, however, the notification was promulgated and its effect came to be understood, the Chamber of Commerce withdrew the assent which it had originally given to the modification of the former rules, and declared that the relaxation should only be allowed to extend to small vessels trading in the Bay of Bengal. It would seem that the insurance companies considered further relaxation perilous, and the Chamber accordingly proposed to allow large inward-bound vessels from Europe and abroad to come only *as far as Kedgeree* without a pilot on board.

12. The marine authorities of the day were strongly in favor of leaving pilotage altogether optional. But Lloyd's Association in London took up the subject, and protested against this course. They were willing to allow vessels engaged in the trade of the Bay to go up and down the river without pilots, as their commanders might be held to possess the necessary knowledge of the river; and they were willing that foreign trade vessels, if they failed to get a pilot at the Sandheads, should run into Saugor for anchorage; but they would go no further, save in the case of vessels in tow of a tug with a qualified pilot in command of the latter. The Court of Directors accordingly recommended that the Pilotage Regulations should be modified as proposed by Lloyd's Association, and the Bengal Government therefore formally withdrew the permission given, by the notification of 31st October 1846, to foreign-going vessels to navigate the river Hooghly north of Saugor without a pilot, except in the case of vessels in tow of steamers.

13. This state of things continued till the passing of Act XXII of 1855, since which time the practice has been to understand section 12 of that Act as making pilotage compulsory on all vessels over 200 tons; vessels of between 200 and 100 tons burden being allowed to dispense with pilots on receipt of permission from the proper authorities.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor has now to consider the communications that have been received since the publication of the case of the *Vixen*.

First, the Port Officer, in his letter No. 2083, dated 23rd April 1878, makes a series of proposals. He says that "pilotage should be made legally compulsory," adding "the only vessels likely to avail themselves of non-compulsory pilotage are craft of small tonnage and draft, a class of vessels useful for training young pilots; and for such of these vessels, upon which it might not be expedient to enforce the law, there exists a saving clause in section 38 * * * The exceptions will be native craft of the worst class unprovided with accommodation fit for European officers on board."

Lieutenant Warden apparently means to say that he would not *as a rule* allow even vessels between 100 and 200 tons burden to go without pilots, as these vessels are useful for training young pilots. He goes on therefore to recommend the extension of sections 38-41 of Act XII of 1875 to the port of Calcutta and its approaches, *substituting* payment of double pilotage and port dues *for the present penal clause* of section 38. He winds up his proposals by suggesting that "a line be drawn between breaches of the sections within the port proper and those without those limits;" and he considers his own suggestion of altering the penalty to be "peculiarly applicable to the approaches where navigation not under charge of trained men might, by the loss of a ship, block traffic by the total obstruction of a channel."

Lieutenant Warden's recommendations are not very clearly worded, and seem to be made under a strange misapprehension of the powers that Government can exercise in its notifications. It is of course impossible to alter or impose penalties by executive orders in the Marine Department.

15. The next communication is a letter (No. 623, dated 22nd May 1878,) from the Port Commissioners, who have consulted their Solicitor as to the effect of the High Court's decision in the *Vixen* case. They have been advised that the notifications under Act XXII of 1855 are valid within the port itself, and that sections 38-41 of Act XII of 1875 are in full force within the port proper. They say that they do not see why pilotage should not be made compulsory in the channels leading to the port by extending section 38 to them. It is probable

that sections 40 and 41 must also be formally extended to the channels leading to the port, since, under the terms of the notification of 1856, they (in common with section 38) must be held to apply at present only to the port proper.

16. From all the facts now before Government, it seems that there is no point of law open to doubt. What has to be decided is whether, for practical reasons, section 38 of Act XII of 1875 should be extended to all the approaches to the port of Calcutta, or only to a part of those approaches.

17. As regards section 38, the Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to think that it would be sufficient to make pilotage in the River Hooghly, north of Saugor Roads, compulsory for all ships above 200 tons burden. It seems desirable that vessels should be allowed to run into Saugor when the weather is threatening and a pilot cannot be had without incurring penalties for so doing.

18. Before addressing the Government of India, the Lieutenant-Governor would wish to have the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce on the points raised in the two preceding paragraphs. The Superintendent of Marine and the Port Officer will also be called on for report upon the subject.

THE DAMAGE BY FLOOD TO THE TEMPORARY DIVERSIONS IN THE NORTHERN BENGAL STAT ERAILWAY BETWEEN JALPAIGURI AND SILLIGURI.

No. 1931W., dated Darjeeling, the 15th July 1878.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Stanton, R.E., Offg. Director of State Railways, North-Eastern System,

To—The Engineer-in-Chief, Northern Bengal State Railway.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Nos. 273W and 374W of the 11th July, and to inform you that they have been placed before the Lieutenant-Governor, who has desired me to convey to you and Mr. Owen an expression of his commendation for the promptness and energy displayed in restoring the communication over the line.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor considers it very satisfactory that a newly constructed bank should have stood the test of such a very heavy rainfall in the way it has, and that the efficiency of the permanent waterway provided has been so unquestionably proved.

No. 274W., dated Darjeeling, the 11th July 1878.

From—Major J. G. Lindsay, R.E., Engineer-in-Chief, Northern Bengal State Railway,

To—The Director of State Railways, North-Eastern System.

I have the honor to enclose copy of a preliminary report on the damage done to the temporary diversions on the line between Jalpaiguri to Silliguri.

2. I received a telegram from the Executive Engineer, reporting the destruction of the Sahoo bridge, on the 26th, and reached the spot early next day: from Silliguri I wrote you a demi-official note of the state of matters, as far as I knew then, on the 28th.

3. On the 25th June, in the course of a few hours, the rainfall at different points affecting the rivers was as follows:—

	Inches.
Dhobi Jhora, Kurseong	15·48
Singall "	17·
Kurto	10·
Silliguri	10·50
26th, Kurto	8·12

4. During the three previous weeks an average of 44 inches of rain fell over the country between the Panga river and Silliguri.

5. Damage was done at two of the bridges, which it was hoped would stand through the rains if no excessive scour took place. The temporary crib pier bridge over the "Sahoo" was under-scoured and fell, and one pier of the Kurto bridge was also thrown over.

6. All the other temporary bridges stood well, notwithstanding the very high floods.

7. The approaches to the temporary bridges at the Panga and Chaki were damaged, and, as the permanent bridges were ready, the Executive Engineer thought it better to shift the rails to the permanent line instead of wasting labour in repairing the diversions.

8. Traffic was interrupted from 26th to 29th, both days included; on the 8th July trains ran to the Sahoo river; goods are hand-shunted in wagons up to that point and passengers were conveyed in trollies.

9. The culverts along the line show that the waterway provided is sufficient, and the bank, although new, has sustained no damage whatever, the road having remained throughout in very fair order.

10. When on the line on 27th June, I arranged for the loan of some pine piles, which are available on the Eastern Bengal Railway, for the repair of the "Sahoo" temporary bridge; and with your sanction I also arranged for the material for a bridge of iron cylinder piles for the permanent bridge over the "Sahoo." The material is now on its way up, and I hope to have the permanent bridge over the "Sahoo" completed in the course of a few weeks.

11. The Executive Engineer promises a further report in greater detail.

No. 300W—300E.C., dated Shikarpore, the 7th July 1878.

From—T. E. Owen, Esq., Executive Engineer, Mahanuddi Division, Northern Bengal State Railway,

To—The Engineer-in-Chief, Northern Bengal State Railway.

I have the honor to submit the following brief report of damage done to the line of railway between Jalpaiguri and Silliguri by the heavy floods on the 26th and 27th June.

1. The temporary diversion at the Panga, mile 90, was breached in one place on the 27th ultimo; this was easily repairable in six hours; but as the permanent bridge was ready, I thought it best to place the girders on it, take up the rails from the diversion, and run the line on the main line over the permanent bridge at once; this was completed and an engine ran over it on 30th June.

2. The temporary diversion at the Chaki river, mile 95, was completely breached on the 26th; the girders were fixed on the permanent bridge, so I ordered the diversion to be taken up; this was commenced at 3 P.M. on the 26th, and the permanent way laid and fixed on the main bank by the evening of the 27th, the diversion being nearly a mile long.

3. The sleeper pier bridge over the Kurto has had one pier scoured out from underneath; this fell on the afternoon of the 26th, taking girders on either side with it; two main piers were partially scoured from underneath and sank bodily up stream about a foot, and one overhangs sideways as well nearly as much. The rails over the broken pier were left hanging; these were made available for trollies on the 30th; a new pier was completed, girders fixed, and the overhanging pier pulled up sufficiently vertical by the 6th July; rails straightened, girders levelled on this date, the 7th, for an engine to pass over.

4. The sleeper pier bridge over the Sahoo, mile 103, has been completely destroyed; at 6 A.M. on the 26th one of the piers on the low bed above the main river bed was seen to be shaky; by 10 A.M. the bridge was a complete wreck.

5. The temporary diversion at the Jurapanee, mile 105, was not damaged. The temporary diversion at the Phoolsaree, mile 106, was breached on the 26th behind one abutment by a stream from side tanks; this was unimportant; a drain has been made to carry this water off in future and the breach filled up.

6. The bank has stood well; the culverts have passed the heavy floods most satisfactorily; no part of the line, except the breaches mentioned, has been unfit for traffic for one hour.

7. This is a statement of damage done: a separate communication will be sent in a day or two showing, as far as possible, causes of failure, means taken to arrest scour, details of failure, height of floods, &c.

8. On the night of the 25th June 10 inches of rain fell at Kurto, 10¼ inches at Silliguri; on the night of the 26th June 8·12 inches more fell at Kurto. For three weeks before there had been constant rains, which had already filled the hollows and saturated the ground. From Panga river to Silliguri along the line an average of 44 inches of rain fell in June.

9. Traffic was closed on the 25th, resumed on the 30th, by engine for 17 miles, by trollies for six miles (by boats across the Sahoo which were procured from Jalpaiguri). To-morrow, the 8th, the engine will run 20 miles; the last three miles will have goods hand-shunted in wagons, and a trolly service for passengers.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 20th July 1878.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BENGAL.		
	Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN. 1	Burdwan. July 20 '78	0·83	Weather—hot and cloudy at intervals. Rain is much needed at head-quarters for transplantation of *amun*. Heavy showers fell in parts of the district which have done good to early rice. Public health is generally good
	Cutwa ...	*3·87	
	Raneegunge ...	4·63	
	Jehanabad ...	2·21	
	Culna ...	2·08	
	Bood-Bood ...	3·34	
2	Bankoora, „ 20 „	0·36	Weather—unseasonably dry. Midday sun very powerful. Only 2 inches of rain this month up to date. The fall is insufficient for transplanting rice, and this is felt more over the level eastern side than in the hilly parts of the district; still no serious damage has, however, been done as yet.
3	Beerbhoom, „ 20 „	0·73	Weather—cloudy, but very scanty rain. The prospects are not good and the crops are very backward. The best that can be said is that rain falls in just sufficient quantity to keep the nursery rice alive, and that, if it falls freely before the end of the month, no great harm will have been done.
4	Midnapore, „ 20 „	0·39	Weather—cloudy and very sultry. The *aus* crop has in many places suffered much, and in the jungle mehals is reported to be almost entirely lost. If plentiful rain does not fall within the next few weeks, the prospects of the *amun* crop will be very gloomy.
5	Hooghly, „ 20 „	0·66	Weather—sultry; clear and cloudy almost throughout the week; wind generally from the south. *Aus*, jute, hemp, and other early crops are favourable. Rain is urgently required for transplantation of winter rice crop. Cow-pox is raging in thana Pandooah. More than 300 cattle were reported sick, of which more than 170 died. There was one case of small-pox in Sahagunge. General health is normal.
	Howrah, „ *22 „	0·88	The rain continues very light and the weather is unseasonably hot. The lightness of the rainfall is causing anxiety. The early rice, of which fortunately there is not much grown, is suffering; transplantation of the late rice is delayed, and in some places the seedlings are not looking well.
	Mohesrakha ...	0·29	
	Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN. 6	24-Pergunnahs. July 20 '78	0·94	Weather—close and sultry. Light showers at intervals. The condition and prospects of the crops are generally flourishing, the rains having done much good. More rain is, however, wanted at head-quarters, Barrackpore and Diamond Harbour. In the last-named sub-division ploughing has not commenced owing to the drought. Health is good, though a few cases of cholera are reported from Baroipore. Cattle disease continues at Satkhira.
7	Nuddea, „ 20 „	0·35	Weather—cloudy, with heavy showers throughout the greater portion of the district; the Sudder station has been the worst off in this respect. The state of the crops has greatly improved since the late fall of rain, and may be considered fair, but will be still further benefited by more rain.
8	Jessore, „ 20 „	3·35	Rain has been general in the district, though heavy only in Magoora. The crops are reviving under the influence of the rain, and the prospects are improving.
	Jhenida ...	4·23	
	Magoora ...	12·65	
	Narail ...	4·79	
	Khoolna ...	6·30	
	Bagirhat ...	5·16	
9	Moorshedabad. „ 20 „	3·11	There has been a break in the rains since the 15th. The state and prospects of the crops are generally satisfactory, but more rain is wanted in Jungypore and Rampore Haut sub-divisions. The price of common rice has risen in five thanas. Public health is reported to be good.
	Jungypore ...	0·45	
	Lalbagh ...	1·62	
	Rampore Hât ...	1·11	
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN. 10	Dinagepore, „ 19 „	3·43	Heavy rain on the 13th and on the 15th since 5 P. M. The floods are subsiding. Damage has been done in some parts, but generally the crops are in good order.
11	Rajshahye, „ 20 „	5·27	Weather—sultry. There has been good rain all over the district during the week. The prospects of the *dhan* crops continue to be satisfactory. Heavy rain is still required for transplanting the *ropa dhan*. The river Pudma is rising rapidly. The price of rice at Nattore has risen to 14 kutcha seers the rupee. Public health is good.
12	Rungpore, „ 19 „	3·97	After two days of fine weather the sky is getting cloudy again. As stated in the last report, considerable damage has been caused to the *aus* in the low lands. With the cessation of the heavy rain, the state and prospects of the crops have much improved, and the transplanting of the *amun* is now going on actively. There has been a very considerable fall in the price of rice. Fever is somewhat prevalent.
	Gaibanda ...	1·58	
	Bagdogra ...	5·94	
	Kurigram ...	3·26	
13	Bogra, „ 20 „	6·90	Weather—hot and cloudy, with occasional heavy storms. The standing crops, where not inundated, are doing well. In the east and south of the district both *aus* and jute crops have been almost entirely destroyed owing to the floods. The whole country in that direction is still under water. Public health is fair.

* Report of 22nd shows rainfall during the week ending 20th.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)		
	Central Districts.—(Contd.)		
RAJSHAHYE & COOCH BEHAR DIVS.—*contd.* 14	Pubna, July 20 '78	3·2	Weather—seasonable and rainfall sufficient. In the Serajgunge sub-division the floods have caused extensive damage. The jute and early rice crops on low lands are reported to have been completely submerged. The crops still beyond the reach of the inundation are doing well. The floods are stationary at present. No change to report in prices. Health is good.
15	Darjeeling	.....	Return not received.
16	Julpigoree „ 20 „	26·29	Very heavy rainfall this week. Over 12 inches fell at the Sudder station on the night of the 18th. The country all round is flooded, but the Teesta and Kurla are now subsiding. No reports from the sub-division have been received, as communication is temporarily suspended. The crops promise well. Transplanting is stopped by the heavy rain.
	Cooch Behar „ 18 „	6·16	At head-quarters the rain has been less continuous. Elsewhere very heavy. The sub-divisional reports are bad. The *bitri dhan* has suffered greatly, and the floods have in some places rendered the rice supply scanty and created temporary distress. But at head-quarters, where there has been less rain, the price of rice which had risen as high as Rs. 6 per maund is falling again, as the *bitri dhan* comes slowly into the market. Seasonable weather now will soon dissipate anxiety. The *heimanta* rice crop may yet be a good one if the late rains do not fail. Public health is good.
	Dinhatta ...	14·08	
	Mathabhanga ...	9·08	
	Meckligunge ...	12·65	
	Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVS. 17	Dacca July 20 '78	2·27	Weather—fair and rather hot. The crops are progressing favourably, except in Srinaggar and Keranigunge, where the rise in the rivers has damaged them.
	Moonsheegunge (for week ending 17th)...	8·13	
	Manickgunge (for week ending 18th)...	7·17	
18	Furreedpore, July 21 '78	2·75	Weather—showery and seasonable. The prospects of the crops are good, except the small quantity which has been destroyed by the rise of the rivers as previously reported. The rain has since been perpetual, but not in excess, and all prospects are fair.
	Madaripore ...	2·70	
19	Backergunge, „ 18 „	2·09	There has been rain on most days in the week, but not the usual heavy rain. The crops are said to be good; but more rain is wanted. Public health is good. Cattle disease in Perozepore sub-division is abating.
20	Mymensingh, „ 19 „	4·38	Heavy rain is reported from all quarters, and there seems every likelihood of the fall continuing. The rivers throughout the district have risen to an unusual height. Damage to the *aus dhan* and to the jute crop on low lands is more or less general, and there will be cause for anxiety should not the floods subside immediately.
21	Tipperah, „ 19 „	5·16	Rain has fallen nearly every day throughout the district. The reaping of the *aus dhan* has commenced. The *amun dhan* and the jute crop promise well.
	Brahmunbaria ...	5·87	
CHITTAGONG DIVS. 22	Chittagong, „ 18 „	10·76	Very heavy rain fell on the 11th and 12th, since which the weather has been showery. Reports generally are favourable, and there is plenty of moisture for transplanting. Prices have again fallen owing to large arrivals. Public health is good.
23	Noakholly „ 18 „	4·86	Weather—hot; the rainfall during the week has been very deficient, notwithstanding that rain has fallen every day throughout the week. The general prospects of the crops are good. More rain is wanted, the sun being too bright.
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 16 „	5·99	Weather—seasonable. Cloudy, with occasional falls of rain throughout the week. The prospects of all the *joom* crops are good. Land is being ploughed for the late rice crop.
	Hill Tipperah „ 17 „	5·25	It rained on five days of the week, the rainfall appearing to be general over a large portion of the State. Heavy clouds are still hanging overhead. Transplantation of *amun* seedlings continues. Prospects are promising.
	BEHAR.		
PATNA DIVS. 25	Patna, July 20 '78	1·59	Weather—seasonable. The prospects of the *bhadoi* crops are good. A little fair weather now is wanted for weeding.
26	Gya, „ 20 „	0·19	The appearance of the sky was partly cloudy and partly clear during the week. The maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade was 97·8°. The transplantation of the rice crop is going on with great activity and has made very considerable progress. The general prospects of the whole district are favourable, but more rain is now wanted. It is admitted by all that up to date there has been an auspicious season. The public health is good, but there were a few cases of small-pox at Nubbeenugger and Daoodnugger. The health of the cattle everywhere is good.
	Aurungabad ...	1·29	
	Nowada ...	1·70	
	Jehanabad ...	1·89	
27	Shahabad, „ 20 „	0·89	Rain in the station has been very scanty; better falls have been reported from the interior of the district. The prospects of the crops still continue good, but much heavier rain will soon be wanted for the transplantation of rice, which has already begun in the south.
28	Durbhunga, „ 20 „	1·05	Weather—cool. No rain during the last two days. The transplanting of the rice crop is in progress. The prospects of the crops are good. Prices are still very high. General health is good.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BEHAR.—(Contd.)		
Patna.—(*Contd.*) 29	Mozufferpore, July 20 '78	4·64	Weather—cool and showery. All crops are doing very well, and the weather is as favourable as can be desired.
	Hajeepore ...	7·01	
	Seetamurhee ...	4·60	
30	Sarun, „ 20 „	1·99	Weather—cloudy, alternating with sunshine. East and west wind. More or less rain has fallen throughout the district. Weeding operations are being pushed on with vigor. Paddy seed is being put in the nurseries. The condition and prospects of all the crops have improved and may now be considered fairly good.
	Sewan ...	4·50	
	Gopalgunge ...	2·06	
31	Chumparun, „ 20 „	2·43	Weather—cloudy. Easterly winds. The rain has been very beneficial to the crops. The prospects continue good. The *makai* crop is reported to be very forward in some places.
Bhagulpore Division. 32	Monghyr, „ 20 „	1·39	Less rain, but it was raining very heavily at the time of report. The crops are all doing excellently. If rain alternates with moderately fine weather, there should be a very good crop. Rice is being ready for transplantation.
	Begusarai ...	6·82	
	Jamui ...	4·16	
33	Bhagulpore, „ 20 „	3·05	Weather—seasonable. The reports of the rice crop from all sub-divisions are favourable. More rain would facilitate transplanting operations. The *makai* is not very good. Prices are reported to be falling in the north.
34	Purneah, „ 20 „	3·85	Light rains and cloudy weather. The state and prospects of the crops are generally reported good. In some parts of the district more rain is required for the *aghani* crop. Damage from too much rain is said to have occurred in the south-west.
	Kissengunge ...	5·95	
	Arrareah ...	5·26	
35	Maldah, „ 20 „	1·62	Weather—cloudy. The rainfall of the week has been scanty compared with that of last week. Rain is wanted and is expected. The river has risen much. The crops are doing well. A few deaths from fever are reported.
36	Sonthal Perghs. „ 21 „	1·62	In the north and north-west, even where there has been little rain, there has been very little sunshine. In the south people are beginning to wish for more rain. In Doomka and Pakour the prospects are excellent. In Jamtara the *bhadoi* is declared safe, but rain is now badly wanted for transplanting rice. In Deoghur continued wet and cloudy weather has injured the *bhadoi* crop and delayed it very much in Godda.
	Deoghur ...	2·04	
	Godda ...	3·48	
	Jamtara ...	0·45	
	Pakour ...	1·62	
	ORISSA.		
Orissa Dits. 37	Cuttack July 20 '78	1·41	Weather—not seasonable; more like May than the latter part of July; very extraordinary indeed. In Sudder and Jajpore sub-divisions the rainfall is insufficient and the crops on unirrigated lands are suffering in consequence. In Kendrapara sub-division 3·5 inches of rain fell during the week, which has done good to the crops. Still more rain is wanted there also. Cholera yet prevails.
38	Pooree „ 18 „	0·84	Weather very hot. Rain is wanted for rice, *mandia* and sugarcane. The water has failed in many of the tanks. There was no rain in the salt tracts, and the state of the rice plants is backward there. Common rice sells at $9\frac{8}{16}$ to $11\frac{12}{16}$ seers, but is not procurable everywhere in sufficient quantities. The continued high rates of rice are telling on the labouring classes. Exportation is still going on from the pergunnah of Serai, which is on the Chilka Lake, and there is a barque waiting for cargo in Pooree roads.
39	Balasore, „ 19 „	0·13	At head-quarters the rainfall from the 1st June to the 18th July has been less than two inches and a half. In the interior of the district the rainfall has been greater, but everywhere it has been slight, partial, and quite inadequate to meet present requirements. A good deal of land still remains vacant, both sowing and transplantation being rendered impossible by the drought, and the young crop is poor and stunted. Rain is anxiously awaited, and a copious fall is required. Great mortality from cholera has occurred among the pilgrim returning from the Ruth festival at Pooree.
	CHOTA NAGPORE.		
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, July 19 '78	1·33	Weather—seasonable. The prospects of the *bhadoi* crop are everywhere good; but rain is now much wanted to enable the ryots to transplant their rice, which is at present in a very backward state.
41	Lohardugga, „ 20 „	0·36	Weather—unsettled; hot sunshine and bright skies alternating with cloudy weather. The rainfall has been very scanty all over the district, except in the Palamow sub-division. The crops so far promise well, though somewhat backward; but transplanting operations are more or less at a stand still for want of water. Heavy showers are urgently required. Prices are stationary or slightly rising. General health is good.
42	Singbhoom „ 19 „	4·47	Weather—seasonable. Two heavy showers of rain fell on the 15th and 17th, but more rain is still wanted. Rain fell in time to save the crops which had commenced withering. Prospects have somewhat improved, but much more rain is wanted to enable transplanting and *karaning* to be carried out, as the week's rain was quite insufficient for these operations. Health of the district is good.
			The Deputy Commissioner writes from Jamdah, in the south-west of the district, under date 18th instant, that, owing to want of rain, the prospect of the crops is gloomy. Heavy clouds come up daily, but pass off again, sometimes giving a slight shower and at other times without a drop of rain; the transplanting of the young dhan is at a stand-still for want of water.
43	Manbhoom „ 20 „	0·51	Bright unseasonable weather. Heavy rain much wanted. The state and prospects of the crops are not favourable. Sufficient rain has fallen in some parts of the district, but generally the rainfall has been too light to be of use in saturating the soil for purpose of transplantation. Scarcity is already experienced in some parts of the district, and serious consequences are anticipated should there not be a general heavy fall during the next few days.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 23rd July 1878.

D. BARBOUR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS, FIREWOOD, AND SALT IN THE UNDERMENTIONED DISTRICTS OF BENGAL FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15TH JULY 1878.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the under-

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA AND CHENNA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.																					
	Western Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan ...	A 12 0	11 8	14 8	20 0	18 0	30 0	11 8	12 0	13 4	12 4	12 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bankoora ...	B 11 8	11 8	16 12	16 0	16 0	30 0	11 0	11 4	16 0	13 8	13 12	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom ...	C 11 0	11 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	...	10 0	10 8	14 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hooghly ...	D 11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 0 to 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah ...	11 4	11 0	12 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	9 0	10 8	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Central Districts.																					
	Calcutta ...	10 10	10 8	12 0	14 11	16 0	25 0	5 11	5 11	8 4	10 0	10 0	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	E ...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 8	9 0	9 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Nuddea ...	11 7	11 0	13 15	...	16 0	...	9 7	10 0	11 14	10 5½	10 10	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Jessore ...	F 10 0	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 12	13 0	9 8	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	G 12 0	12 8	17 0	...	16 0	35 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Dinagepore ...	H 10 8	10 0	18 0	12 4	12 8	32 0	10 13	12 0	16 4	13 3	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Rajshahye ...	I 12 0	12 0	15 0 to 16 0	16 4	26 0	32 0	9 12	10 8	12 0 to 13 8	11 4	12 0	14 4 to 16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Rungpore ...	J 10 6	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	11 4	20 0	10 10	12 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Bogra ...	13 3	12 0	16 8	...	...	...	9 15	10 2	16 0	12 0	12 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Pubna ...	K 13 8	12 12	18 0	...	...	...	6 12	7 8	10 0	11 4	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Darjeeling ...	L 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	9
16	Julpigoree ...	M 8 0	8 0	11 6	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 3	10 0	11 6	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Eastern Districts.																					
17	Dacca ...	N 11 4	9 6	13 5	20 0	20 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	12 4	11 4	10 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Furreedpore ...	O 13 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	10 8	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Backergunge ...	P ...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Mymensingh ...	Q 8 10	8 12	11 8	...	...	...	10 0	11 4	16 0	11 0	12 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B Return of wages of labour not received.

* The blacksmith takes ticca work and on average his monthly income amounts to Rs. 15.

A In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12½ seers, best rice 10 to 11$\frac{13}{16}$ seers, common rice 11 to 12$\frac{11}{16}$ seers, and gram 11 to 13½ seers.

B In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10½ to 12 seers, barley 17 to 25 seers, best rice 10½ to 13 seers, common rice 14 seers, maize or In corn 17 to 25 seers, and gram 11½ to 12 seers.

C In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13¾ seers, barley (at Elambazar) 21 seers, best rice 7 to 12¾ seers, common rice 8 to 13¾ seers, and 10 to 16 seers.

D In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10½ to 11 seers, barley (at Serampore) 12 seers, best rice 7 to 8 seers, common rice 10 seers, and gram 10½ to 11½ 13½ seers.

E In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 11 seers, barley 13 to 15½ seers, best rice 5¾ to 6½ seers, common rice 9 to 11½ seers, and gram

F In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 7 to 10 seers, best rice 8½ to 10 seers, common rice 9½ to 11 seers, and gram 8 to 11 seers.

mentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th July 1878.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.			Syce or Horse-keeper.			Common Mason Carpenter, or, Blacksmith.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																					BENGAL
																					Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
...	...	...	12 0	12 12	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	6 8	6 8	6 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	10 4 to 12 0	10 4 to 12 0	11 4 to 12 0	Burdwan.
20 0	25 0	35 0	11 8	11 8	16 0	280 0	280 0	400 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	5 0 to 7 0	4 0 to 6 0	2 13 to 4 11	4 8 to 5 8	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	7 8 to 9 8	7 8 to 8 0	7 8	Bankoora.
...	...	...	11 8	11 8	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	7 13	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	260 0	8 8	8 8	9 4	7 0	5 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8 to 10 0	6 0 to 7 0	7 8 to 10 0	Midnapore.
...	...	...	11 8	11 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	6 0 to 8 0	5 0	6 8	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	7 0 to 15 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 15 0	Hooghly.
...	...	...	11 8	11 4	14 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	10 0	8 0	7 0	6 8	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	Howrah.
																					Central Districts.
...	...	...	11 4	11 8	15 0	64 0	64 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 5	12 0	11 6	7 0	6 8	6 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	Calcutta.
...	...	...	11 0	...	18 12	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 6	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	12 1	11 14	21 5	100 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2	9 6	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	Nuddea.
...	...	...	10 0	10 12	19 4	110 0	110 0	120 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0 to 15 0	15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	3 12 to 4 11	3 12 to 4 11	3 12 to 4 11	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	6 8 to 7 8	7 8	7 8	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	12 0	10 8	15 6	180 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	4 8 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	7 8 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 12 0	Dinagepore.
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	26 4	240 0	220 0	200 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	5 0 to 7 0	4 5½	4 0 to 5 0	5 0	4 8 to 5 0	4 8 to 5 0	6 0 to 20 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	...	9 0	16 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 0	5 10	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0 to 12 0	8 0 to 12 0	12 0	Rungpore.
...	...	...	9 6	7 14	18 12	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	7 14	8 4	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 12 0	Bogra.
...	...	...	11 4	10 8	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 10	8 8	9 0	7 0	6 0 to 7 8	5 0	6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Pubna.
3 0	10 0	20 0	6 8	6 8	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	*B*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	8 0	10 0	14 5	64 0	64 0	106 6	6 3	6 6	7 7	*B*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Julpigoree.
																					Eastern Distr
...	...	...	11 4	11 4	22 10	106 0	106 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	9 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	6 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 6 0	6 0 to 7 0	8 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 20 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 12 0	Furreedpore.
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 14 0	Backergunge.
...	...	...	9 12	9 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 12	7 8	7 8	6 0 to 7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0 to 25 0	10 0 to 25 0	12 0 to 25 0	Mymensingh.

G In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 14 seers, barley 12 to 33 seers, best rice 9½ to 10 seers, common rice 10½ to 11 seers, and gram 13 to 16 seers.
H In Roygunge the prices are—Wheat 12 seers, best rice 11½ seers, common rice 14 seers, and gram 12 seers.
I In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 11⅔ seers, and gram 12 seers.
J In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 21 seers, best rice 10 to 13$\frac{1}{16}$ seers, and common rice 12 to 14$\frac{1}{16}$ seers.
K In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 14 seers, best rice 6⅔ seers, common rice 10¾ seers, and gram 10½ seers.
L In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 5 to 10 seers, common rice 8 to 11 seers, and gram 7½ to 8 seers.
M In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 7 to 10 seers, common rice 6⅔ to 10 seers, and gram 6$\frac{3}{16}$ to 10$\frac{5}{16}$ seers.
N In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 9 to 10⅔ seers, common rice 10 to 11½ seers, and gram (at Naraingunge) 10 seers.
O In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Goalundo) 15 seers, best rice 8 to 9½ seers, common rice 10 to 13 seers, and gram (at Goalundo) 12 seers.
P In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 9½ to 11⅔ seers, common rice 12 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.
Q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11¼ to 15 seers, best rice 5 to 11 seers, common rice 10 to 12$\frac{5}{16}$ seers, and gram 8 to 13 seers.

77 *RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the under-*

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																											
	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA AND CHEENA.											
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.								
Eastern Districts—(Contd.)																												
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.								
1 Chittagong ...	R 8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
2 Noakholly ...	S ...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
3 Tipperah ...	8 8	8 8	11 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 0	11 0	11 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
4 Chittagong Hill Tracts,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 10	7 0	8 11	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Hill Tipperah ...	7 5	8 0	10 6	...	...	...	9 5	10 0	16 0	11 0	12 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
BEHAR.																												
5 Patna ...	13 0	14 8	20 0	16 0	18 0	30 0	8 8	8 0	13 8	13 0	13 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	...	...	...							
6 Gya ...	T 12 12	12 8	22 0	17 8	17 0	36 0	8 8	8 8	12 0	11 8	11 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
7 Shahabad ...	U {12 0 to 12 8}	{12 0 to 12 8}	19 8	15 8	15 8	30 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	{11 0 to 11 8}	{11 0 to 11 8}	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	31 0							
8 Durbhunga ...	V 12 8	13 0	17 8	18 8	17 8	28 8	9 12	9 12	12 4	11 0	11 0	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	25 4							
9 Mozufferpore ...	W 12 0	12 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
10 Saran ...	11 8	11 0	16 12	15 0	15 8	28 0	6 8	6 8	10 0	11 8	11 8	17 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	29 0	17 0	16 0	28 0							
11 Chumparun(*a*) ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
12 Monghyr ...	X 18 9	13 6	21 0	16 8	15 7	31 5	8 4	7 3	14 7	10 5	11 5	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
13 Bhagulpore ...	Y 11 6	11 6	15 2	17 11	18 15	30 6	10 1	10 1	13 14	11 6	12 0	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
14 Purneah ...	Z {16 0 to 17 0}	{12 0 to 14 0}	{19 0 to 25 0}	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	{19 0 to 20 0}	{13 8 to 14 0}	{13 8 to 14 0}	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
15 Maldah ...	12 0	12 8	19 0	...	...	40 0	9 0	10 0	17 8	10 8	12 0	18 8	...	...	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...							
16 Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Z1 9 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
ORISSA.																												
17 Cuttack ...	9 3	9 13	13 2	...	...	...	7 14	8 0	10 8	11 13*	13 2	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	21 0							
18 Pooree ...	11 2	11 2	13 2	...	...	...	6 9	7 14	11 13	10 8	10 8	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
19 Balasore ...	8 0	8 8	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
CHOTA NAGPORE.																												
South-Western Frontier Agency.																												
20 Hazareebagh ...	Z2 11 0	12 0	20 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 0	11 8	12 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	33 0							
Lohardugga ...	Z3 9 0	9 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	11 0	12 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	38 0							
21 Singbhoom ...	10 0	12 0	26 0	24 0	36 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	15 0	18 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
22 Manbhoom ...	Z4 10 0	10 0	17 8	...	...	28 0	10 0	11 0	18 0	13 0	14 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0							

(*a*) Prices-current return not received.

* In the interior the price of common rice ranges from $14\frac{7}{16}$ to $15\frac{3}{4}$ seers.

† With one meal Rs. 3-12.

‡ With one meal a day Rs. 2-5 to Rs. 2-11; with two meals a day Re. 1 to Rs. 1-4.

§ One anna 9 pie to 2 annas a day for thicca cooly.

‖ Two annas 6 pie to 5 annas a day for thicca one.

R In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 6 to 7 seers, and common rice 8 seers.

S In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 13 seers, and common rice 9 to 14 seers.

T In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 seers, barley 15 to $17\frac{1}{2}$ seers, best rice (at Jehanabad) 8 seers, common rice $11\frac{1}{4}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers, and gram $13\frac{1}{4}$ to $13\frac{3}{4}$ seers.

U In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 seers, barley 15 to 16 seers, best rice 7 to 9 seers, common rice $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers, and gram $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 seers.

V In Madhoobani the prices are—Wheat 14 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers, common rice 12 seers, and gram 14 seers.

W In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 seers, barley 14 to 25 seers, best rice 7 to $14\frac{1}{2}$ seers, common rice $8\frac{3}{4}$ to 15 seers, lesser millets 15 to 21 seers, maize or Indian-corn $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 22 seers, and gram $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd July 1878.

nentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15*th July* 1878.—(Contd.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.			Syce or Horse-keeper.			Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.			Districts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																					Eastern Districts—(Contd.)
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
...	...	...	8 0	6 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	6 0	7 4	7 0 to 8 0	7 8 to 9 0	7 8 to 9 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 8	6 0 to 7 8	6 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 15 0	9 0 to 15 0	Chittagong.
...	...	...	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	4 0 to 7 0	6 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 0	6 0 to 11 0	8 0 to 7 8	5 0 to 15 0	7 8 to 15 0	Noakholly.
...	...	...	9 8	9 8	13 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 8 8	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	6 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 15 0	7 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	240 0	5 5	5 5	6 6	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	11 5	11 5	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 4	6 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	9 12	10 0	9 0	Hill Tipperah.
																					BEHAR.
0	15 0	...	14 8	15 0	27 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 0 to 10 0	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	Patna.
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	2 12 to 3 0	2 12 to 3 0	2 12 to 3 0	5 0 to 8 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 0 to 6 8	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	Gya.
...	...	29 0	12 0 to 12 8	12 0 to 12 8	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	3 0 to 3 8	3 0 to 3 8	3 0 to 3 8	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	7 0 to 12 0	7 0 to 12 0	7 0 to 12 0	Shahabad.
4	16 8	25 4	13 0	13 0	23 0	186 0	176 0	176 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	3 12	2 13 to 3 12	3 12	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	5 8 to 7 8	2 0 to 4 0	5 8 to 7 8	Durbhunga.
8	14 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	4 0 to 5 0	2 0 to 3 0	4 0 to 5 0	3 8 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	Mozufferpore.
12	14 12	29 0	12 0	12 0	27 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	2 8 to 3 12	2 8 to 3 12	2 8 to 3 12	4 0 to 4 8	4 0 to 4 8	4 0 to 4 8	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	Sarun.
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13	2 13	2 13	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	Chumparun.
9	14 7	21 0	13 6	13 7	28 3	147 0	147 0	126 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	Monghyr.
...	16 3	...	13 9	14 3	24 0	138 14	126 10	151 8	8 13	8 13	8 13	2 13 to 3 12	3 0 to 4 0	2 13 to 3 12	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	3 8 to 5 0	5 10 to 9 6	6 0 to 10 0	5 10 to 9 6	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	14 0	13 0 to 14 0	24 0 to 26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	4 12†	4 12	4 12	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	4 8 to 10 0	4 8 to 10 0	4 8 to 10 0	Purneah.
...	...	40 0	13 0	13 8	24 0	140 0	120 0	140 0	8 12	8 12	8 4	7 8	3 0	5 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	5 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 12 0	8 0 to 10 0	Maldah.
0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 12‡	3 12	3 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Southal Perghs.
																					ORISSA.
...	...	...	15 1	15 1	17 1	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	5 10	5 10	5 10	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	Cuttack.
...	...	...	11 13	11 13	14 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	11 6	4 0 to 6 0	6 0	6 0	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	5 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	Pooree.
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	5 0	6 9	3 4½	5 0	6 0	6 0	9 6	7 8	6 0	Balasore.
																					CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*
...	14 0	30 0	11 8	12 0	26 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 4	7 8	8 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	10 0	11 0	22 0	180 0	180 0	170 0	6 0	5 12	6 12	3 0§	3 0	3 0	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	5 0‖ to 10 0	5 0 to 10 0	5 0 to 10 0	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	12 0	14 0	24 0	400 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	4 8 to 5 0	4 8 to 5 0	4 8 to 5 0	5 0 to 10 0	5 0 to 10 0	5 0 to 10 0	Singbhoom.
...	...	40 0	10 0	11 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	3 12	3 12	3 8	4 0	5 0	5 0	9 6	7 8	7 8	Manbhoom.

X In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13·1 to 14·70 seers, barley 16·8 to 19·95 seers, best rice 8·4 to 11·55 seers, common rice 11·5 to 12·05 seers, great millet 13·6 to 14·70 seers, lesser millets 16·8 to 19·95 seers, maize or Indian-corn 12·6 to 15·75 seers, and gram 14·70 to 15·2 seers.

Y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, barley 17 to 20 seers, best rice 11 to 13 seers, common rice 12½ to 14 seers, murwa 22 to 25 seers, and gram 12 to 13½ seers.

Z In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 17 seers, best rice 12 to 13½ seers, common rice 13½ to 15 seers, and gram 13 to 16 seers.

Z1 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 12½ seers, barley 18 to 20 seers, best rice 11 to 12½ seers, common rice 12½ to 13¾ seers, maize or Indian-corn 15 to 17½ seers, and gram 10 to 12½ seers.

Z2 In the interior the prices range at follow :—Wheat 11 to 11½ seers, barley 14 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 9 seers, common rice 11½ to 12½ seers, maize or Indian-corn 13 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.

Z3 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11·25 to 12 seers, barley (at Daltongunge) 15·18 seers, best rice 10·12 to 14 seers, common rice 10·69 to 15 seers, mowha (at Daltonganga) 23·67 seers, murwa (at Lohardugga) 22 seers, and gram 10·37 to 16 seers.

Z4 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 9 seers, best rice 11 to 11½ seers, common rice 12 to 13½ seers, and gram 10 to 10½ seers.

Published for general information.

D. Barbour,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt

PRICES PER MAUND

Number.	MARTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 11 6	3 12 0	...	2 12 0	2 8 6	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	...	4 0 0	3 15 6	...	...	...	...
2	Serajgunge	3 14 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	5 8 0	...	3 10 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...
3	Dacca ...	3 9 0	4 3 0	...	1 15 0	1 15 0	...	3 14 0	3 15 0	...	3 8 0	3 7 0	...	...	...	...
4	Naraingunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 14 0	...	3 5 0	3 9 0	...	...	...	...
5	Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8 0	6 8 0	...	4 12 0	4 3 0	...	...	...	...
6	Patna ...	3 1 6	2 12 0	...	2 8 0	2 3 3	...	4 14 0	5 0 0	...	3 1 6	2 15 6	...	...	...	...
7	Balasore ...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	...	3 5 0	3 5 0	...	2 6 0	2 6 0	...	...	...	...
8	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 13 0	3 13 0	...	...	...	...
9	Cuttack ...	4 2 0	3 14 0	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	4 12 0	...	3 4 0	2 13 0	...	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd July 1878.

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th July 1878.

OF 40 SEERS.

GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 6	3 9 0	...	0 9 0	0 9 0	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 9 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 6 0	...	Serajgunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	...	4 6 0	4 6 0	...	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14 0	3 15 0	...	0 7 0	0 9 0	...	4 6 0	4 5 0	...	Naraingunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	..	...	3 1 6	2 10 9	...	2 12 0	2 10 9	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	0 5 4	0 5 10	...	5 4 0	5 0 0	...	Balasore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pooree.
...	...	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	0 3 0	0 3 0	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

D. BARBOUR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 30th June to 6th July 1878.	Rain from 7th to 13th July 1878.	Rain from 1st January 1878. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1878. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1878.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	0·70	1·93	23·64	13th July	
		Cutwa	1·96	2·27	22·55	ditto	
		Culna	1·19	2·37	27·62	ditto	
		Bood-Bood	0·55	2·19	15·47	ditto	
		Raneegunge	0·57	1·45	16·29	ditto	
		Jehanabad	1·64	1·17	20·29	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	0·51	1·13	22·77	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	1·64	2·64	25·41	ditto	
		Hetampore	0·79	1·00	18·38	ditto	
		Roypore	0·25	1·95	17·16	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	0·62	1·02	11·19	ditto	
		Tumlook	1·21	1·67	20·70	ditto	
		Ghattal	2·39	0·20	21·65	ditto	
		Contai... Dy. Collr.'s Office...	0·97	Not recd.	11·78	6th July	
		Contai... Exe. Engr.'s Office	Not recd.	0·95	10·84	13th July	Not received 30th to 6th July.
	Hooghly	Hooghly	1·22	1·86	33·17	ditto	
		Serampore	2·15	0·87	25·31	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	2·09	0·66	25·71	ditto	
		Maheshreka	1·75	1·45	27·35	ditto	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island	0·77	0·67	9·66	ditto	
		Alipore ... Observatory ...	1·79	0·82	23·67	ditto	
		Alipore ... Dispensary ...	2·14	0·88	29·14	ditto	
		Alipore ... Jail ...	2·07	0·88	28·39	ditto	
		Busseerhat	1·61	7·56	31·10	ditto	
		Baraset	1·75	0·61	27·70	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	0·97	3·17	23·74	ditto	
		Barripore	2·95	2·32	24·37	ditto	
		Satkhira	2·97	4·47	34·79	ditto	
		Barrackpore	2·60	0·96	25·65	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	1·06	0·96	25·98	ditto	
		Kishnaghur	1·50	3·38	24·07	ditto	
		Bongong	4·04	2·51	31·87	ditto	
		Meherpore	0·91	2·93	19·46	ditto	
	Nuddea	Chooadanga	1·11	5·05	31·20	ditto	
		Kooshtea	1·54	5·19	31·05	ditto	
		Ranaghat	1·12	2·12	33·31	ditto	
		Jessore	2·35	2·54	32·85	ditto	
		Narail	0·36	2·44	23·64	ditto	
		Khoolna	1·97	2·49	27·88	ditto	
	Jessore	Jhenidah	1·95	4·04	28·03	ditto	
		Bagirhat	1·53	3·48	28·86	ditto	
		Magoorah	1·05	10·21	36·04	ditto	
		Berhampore	4·89	2·41	26·98	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	1·36	1·36	21·67	ditto	
		Lallbagh	2·06	1·08	19·87	ditto	
	Moorshedabad ...	Jungypore	1·40	4·13	22·71	ditto	
		Azimgunge	0·72	1·66	19·84	ditto	
		Lalgolla	2·42	2·79	19·73	ditto	
		Kandee	1·83	2·98	22·39	ditto	
Rajshahye.	Dinagepore ...	Dinagepore	10·08	7·37	41·18	ditto	
		Raigunge	4·73	3·94	32·52	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	2·80	6·11	26·30	ditto	
		Chanchal	3·95	5·26	25·01	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	1·35	6·54	26·97	ditto	
		Nattore	1·98	3·64	27·84	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	7·17	25·46	68·11	ditto	
		Bhabanigunge	3·82	8·00	52·20	ditto	
		Kurigram	7·67	19·15	69·04	ditto	
		Bagdogra	8·69	7·35	77·51	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	2·66	7·34	32·05	ditto	
		Sherpore	2·82	5·71	32·82	ditto	
		Nowkhilla	1·02	3·77	28·14	ditto	
		Panchbibi	7·01	7·86	33·59	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	2·52	5·16	31·96	ditto	
		Serajgunge	0·76	Not recd.	25·89	6th July	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling... Telegraph Office	9·05	11·05	58·04	13th July	
		Darjeeling... Hospital ...	9·65	11·09	53·05	ditto	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	5·98	9·32	60·36	ditto	
		Boda	8·58	9·98	56·97	ditto	
		Buxa	12·30	16·41	83·67	ditto	
		Titalya	4·48	9·14	55·23	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States.	Cooch Behar	9·93	7·89	93·80	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 30th June to 6th July 1878.	Rain from 7th to 13th July 1878.	Rain from 1st January 1878.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.—*continued.*							
	Eastern Districts.		Inches.	Inches.		1878.	
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca... Telegraph Office	1·83	7·38	29·21	13th July	
		Dacca... Hospital ...	2·09	8·77	33·85	ditto	
		Moonsheegunge	3·02	7·61	43·43	ditto	
		Manickgunge	1·66	9·34	25·35	ditto	
	Furreedpore ...	Furreedpore	1·56	6·99	31·90	ditto	
		Goalundo	2·04	10·73	35·72	ditto	
		Madaripore	2·12	3·58	35·70	ditto	Not received 16th to 22nd June.
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal	5·24	1·86	27·88	ditto	
		Perozepore	4·52	2·08	32·30	ditto	
		Patoakhally	5·53	1·54	30·42	ditto	
		Bhola	4·49	2·56	30·43	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	3·07	5·91	40·84	ditto	
		Jamalpore	3·44	4·48	43·48	ditto	
		Atia	0·34	6·45	27·87	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	0·78	3·56	38·83	ditto	
Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Telegraph Office	2·39	10·82	39·14	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail ...	1·49	9·76	41·71	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	2·35	2·57	44·84	ditto	
	Noakholly ...	Noakholly	3·50	3·96	38·93	ditto	
		Feuny	2·37	5·21	42·93	ditto	
	Tipperah ...	Comillah	2·19	5·62	45·23	ditto	
		Brahmunbariah	0·63	8·10	37·57	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rungamatee Hill... ...	2·21	4·64	36·37	ditto	
		Ruma	1·40	4·22	34·68	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	0·42	5·29	39·16	ditto	
BEHAR.							
Patna.	Patna	Patna	2·83	7·14	16·71	ditto	
		Behar	0·50	6·40	16·05	ditto	
		Barh	1·93	8·32	18·52	ditto	
		Dinapore	2·70	4·26	12·68	ditto	
	Gya	Gya	2·20	2·23	14·65	ditto	
		Nowadah	3·40	1·95	15·37	ditto	
		Aurungabad	3·09	3·63	14·40	ditto	
		Jehanabad	1·04	5·89	15·74	ditto	
	Shahabad ...	Arrah	4·05	1·24	12·84	ditto	
		Sasseram	1·26	2·13	12·01	ditto	
		Buxar	0·82	5·04	13·27	ditto	
		Bhubooah	2·40	2·20	12·66	ditto	
	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore	1·37	5·25	19·20	ditto	
		Hajeepore	0·34	7·31	11·82	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	1·87	6·80	23·06	ditto	
	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga	1·26	4·33	18·48	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee	1·92	3·78	19·63	ditto	
		Tajpore	6·38	4·16	22·95	ditto	
	Sarun	Chupra	0·52	3·02	8·62	ditto	
		Sewan	0·93	3·19	9·42	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee	0·36	9·24	17·19	ditto	
		Bettiah	3·48	5·96	14·41	ditto	
		Segowlee	1·25	3·50	13·14	ditto	
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr ...	Monghyr	1·57	4·52	13·61	ditto	
		Begoosarai	2·75	3·90	16·94	ditto	
		Jamoocee	2·17	5·77	17·32	ditto	
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	1·66	4·99	21·17	ditto	
		Soopool	1·50	3·48	14·26	ditto	
		Muddehpoora	5·60	4·70	22·49	ditto	
		Banka	2·62	4·43	21·49	ditto	
		Sonbursa	3·00	4·88	19·22	ditto	
	Purneah ...	Purneah	3·36	4·94	28·78	ditto	
		Kissengunge	7·05	7·16	33·29	ditto	
		Arrareah	1·17	7·25	34·50	ditto	
		Nya Doomka	1·97	1·61	13·21	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Rajmehal	13·90	15·70	64·17	ditto	
		Deoghur	7·11	4·38	25·44	ditto	
		Godda	2·48	6·49	25·92	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 30th June to 6th July 1878.	Rain from 7th to 13th July 1878.	Rain from 1st January 1878. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1878. Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1878.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack... Telegraph Office	3·80	0·07	15·84	13th July	
		Cuttack... Hospital ...	4·07	Nil	20·64	ditto	
		Jajpore	4·00	ditto	13·90	ditto	
		Kendraparah	0·40	0·20	11·80	ditto	
		Jagatsingpore	3·40	Nil	11·80	ditto	
		False Point	0·88	0·23	10·47	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	3·14	0·08	6·88	ditto	
		Khurdah	1·18	0·17	10·38	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore	0·58	Nil	16·97	ditto	
		Bhadrack	1·97	0·38	14·84	ditto	
		Jellasore	0·36	7·70	23·27	ditto	
		Sorah	1·32	1·34	19·28	ditto	
		Chandbally	0·64	4·80	23·69	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals.	Sumbalpore	2·47	Not recd.	10·95	6th July	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh... Jail ...	1·16	3·52	13·19	13th July	
		Hazareebagh... Dispensary	1·43	2·63	13·12	ditto	
		Pachamba	0·23	5·84	15·07	ditto	
	Lohardugga ...	Ranchee	1·05	1·25	15·90	ditto	
		Palamow	0·50	3·92	10·39	ditto	
	Singbhoom ...	Chyebassa	1·99	0·20	17·48	ditto	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia	1·47	0·53	22·04	ditto	
		Govindpore	0·35	5·60	18·94	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	4·98	14·05	82·91	ditto	
	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	3·56	Not recd.	39·79	6th July	
		Golaghat	2·72	ditto	39·54	ditto	
		Jorhat	1·58	ditto	31·41	ditto	
		Akyab	6·22	1·60	24·02	13th July	Not received 16th to 29th June.
	Rajpootana ...	Alwar	0·58	5·40	10·13	ditto	
		Jaipur	2·00	1·11	5·70	ditto	
		Sambhar	1·45	1·20	5·48	ditto	

CALCUTTA,
The 20th July 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 14th to 20th July 1878.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Hygrometer. Dry.	Hygrometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat. = 100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Alipore.	July 14th	10	29·615	29·636	87·5	82·7	81	W S W	10·0	...	PC, FK	*o*
		16	29·529	29·551	83·2	80·3	87	S	8·8	...	PC	*o, g*
	15th	10	29·624	29·645	89·2	83·2	77	S W	7·5	...	C	*c*
		16	29·556	29·578	77·0	76·0	95	S	7·0	...	P	*o, g, d*
	16th	10	29·673	29·695	84·6	80·2	81	S S W	5·0	0·87	CK, FK	*c*
		16	29·574	29·595	88·8	81·4	72	S W by W	10·0	...	C, CS	*c*
	17th	10	29·721	29·742	89·0	82·4	75	S S W	4·3	...	K	*c*
		16	29·621	29·642	88·0	81·7	76	S by W	8·2	0·10	K, C	*c*
	18th	10	29·720	29·741	87·4	80·7	73	S	3·3	...	FK, CK	*c*
		16	29·611	29·632	87·0	81·5	78	S by W	7·2	...	C	*c*
	19th	10	29·662	29·683	87·2	82·7	82	S	2·0	...	K, PK	*c*
		16	29·555	29·576	88·0	81·6	75	S	5·8	...	C	*c*
	20th	10	29·602	29·623	89·1	82·7	75	S S W	4·0	...	C, K, FK	*c*
		16	29·526	29·547	89·0	82·5	75	S S W	7·3	0·13	PK, K, C	*c*
Saugor Island.	July 14th	10	29·652	29·658	88·0	83·5	82	S W	14	...	.....	*o, clouds low, moving rapidly with scuds*
		16	29·559	29·565	87	83	84	S S W	4	...	.....	*ditto ditto*
	15th	10	29·645	29·651	88	84	84	S W	19	...	.....	*ditto ditto*
		16	29·565	29·571	89	84	80	S S E	8	...	.....	*threatening weather*
	16th	10	29·703	29·709	84·5	82	89	S S W	12	3·06	.....	*ditto ditto*
		16	29·601	29·607	88·5	83	78	S S W	12	0·07	.....	*clouds low, moving rapidly with scuds*
	17th	10	29·737	29·743	88·5	82·5	77	S	9	0·24	.....	*p*
		16	29·632	29·638	89·5	81	68	S	24	...	.....	*strong wind, b, c*
	18th	10	29·734	29·740	89·5	83	75	S S E	11	...	.....	*clouds low, moving rapidly with scuds*
		16	29·626	29·632	90	83	73	S E	12	...	.....	*b, c*
	19th	10	29·679	29·685	88·5	81·5	73	S S E	11	...	.....	*b, c*
		16	29·566	29·572	90·5	83·5	74	S S E	12	...	.....	*b, c*
	20th	10	29·622	29·628	89·5	83	75	S	11	...	.....	*clouds low, moving rapidly with scuds*
		16	29·550	29·556	91	84	74	S S E	12	...	.....	*b, c*
Chittagong.	July 14th	10	29·643	29·734	82·5	80	89	S E	4	0·42	.....	*d, moist and muggy*
	15th	10	29·664	29·756	80	77·5	89	S S W	6	3·04	.....	*o, p*
	16th	10	29·664	29·755	84	8	83	C	5	0·36	.....	*p*
	17th	10	29·721	29·813	82·5	79·5	87	E S E	4	0·70	.....	*p*
	18th	10	29·704	29·795	87·5	81	74	C	4	...	.....	*moist and muggy*
	19th	10	29·654	29·744	88	82	76	C	6	0·19	.....	*p*
	20th	10	29·612	29·703	87	82	80	E S E	6	0·14	.....	*g*
Akyab.	July 14th	10	29·733	29·754	90	83	73	S W	2	0·07	.....	*b, c*
	15th	10	29·747	29·768	86	82	84	N	3	0·06	.....	*b, c*
	16th	10	29·743	29·764	89	82	73	W	1	0·02	.....	*b, c*
	17th	10	29·797	29·818	85	81	80	S E	2	0·02	.....	*b, c*
	18th	10	29·783	29·804	89	82	73	S E	3	0·01	.....	*b, c*
	19th	10	29·822	29·843	88	83	80	S E	4	0·72	.....	*p, b, c*
	20th	10	29·720	29·742	80	74	74	E	4	2·67	.....	*o, continuous rain for upwards of 12 hours*
False Point.	July 14th	10	29·669	29·684	83·5	78·5	79	S W	10	0·61	.....	*g, thunderstorm*
	15th	10	29·655	29·670	91·5	83	69	W S W	11	...	.....	*threatening weather*
	16th	10	29·689	29·704	82	80	91	S S W	6	0·65	.....	*o, g*
	17th	10	29·718	29·733	88	82	76	S	6	0·62	.....	*p*
	18th	0	29·721	29·736	90	84	77	E	6	0·10	.....	*sultry*
	19th	10	29·661	29·676	90	84·5	79	C	4	0·01	.....	*b, c*
	20th	10	29·602	29·617	91	83	70	S E	5	0·01	.....	*b, c*
Vizagapatam.	July 14th	10	29·676	29·707	90	78·5	58	S W	2	...	.....	*b, c*
	15th	10	29·660	29·691	91	81	63	S	3	...	.....	*b, c*
	16th	10	29·661	29·692	89	80·5	68	S E	2	...	.....	*t, l*
	17th	10	29·701	29·732	88·5	80	68	W S W	1	...	.....	*t, b c*
	18th	10	29·666	29·697	87	80	72	E	...	...	.....	*b, c*
	19th	10	29·612	29·643	88	79·5	68	E	1	...	.....	*b, c*
	20th	10	29·556	29·587	86	81	80	W N W	0·10	...	.....	*t, l*
Colombo.	July 14th	10	29·814	29·855	76	74·5	93	S W	12	11·56	.....	*continuous rain for upwards of 12 hours*
	15th	10	29·768	29·809	81·5	77	81	W	16	0·72	.....	*g*
	16th	10	29·769	29·810	82·5	78	81	W S W	13	0·35	.....	*o, g*
	17th	10	29·800	29·841	79·5	76	85	W S W	14	0·01	.....	*o, b, c*
	18th	10	29·814	29·855	88·5	79·5	83	S W	9	0·34	.....	*g*
	19th	10	29·826	29·867	82	77·5	81	W	11	0·11	.....	*o, b, c*
	20th	10	29·816	29·857	83	78·0	79	W S W	9	0·10	.....	*b, c*

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
the 20th July 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 14th to 20th July 1878.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure; barometer at 32° Fah.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1878.		⊖	Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	Inches	⊖	%			Inches	
July	14th	140·9	29·583	83·2	89·7	7·9	81·8	81·2	1·039	80·4	91	Till 1 P.M. W by N through S W and W, till 7 P.M S through W and S W, till midnight SW by S.	178	Nil	Cloudy, *o*, *g*, *t*.
„	15th	143·7	·605	80·7	90·9	10·0	80·9	79·2	0·979	78·6	93	Till 11¾ P.M. N through S W W and NW, till midnight S through NW W and S W.	125	0·80	Chiefly cloudy, *d*, *g*, *d*, *t*, *f*.
„	16th	149·9	·643	82·7	89·3	11·5	77·8	79·6	·972	78·4	87	Till 12¼ P.M. W through SW, till midnight SW.	148	0·07	Partially cloudy, *p*.
„	17th	156·7	·659	84·0	90·6	10·6	80·0	80·6	·998	79·2	85	Till 4 A.M SW, till 9 A.M. S, till 2¾ W through S W, till 4 P.M. S back again, till midnight S by W.	132	0·10	Partially cloudy, *d*, and *p*.
„	18th	159·7	·682	83·1	92·8	13·5	79·2	80·2	·992	79·0	87	Till 8 A.M. S by W, till mid night S.	98	Nil	Partially cloudy.
„	19th	143·7	·625	84·0	90·2	9·7	80·5	81·0	1·019	79·8	87	Till 8¼ A.M. S, till 2 P.M. S W, till midnight S.	85	„	Day partially cloudy, night clear, *p*.
„	20th	150·7	·585	84·7	91·8	11·7	80·1	81·3	1·023	80·0	85	Till 8 A.M. S, till midnight S W.	113	0·13	Day partially cloudy, night clear, *p*.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	...	29·630
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	29·517
		⊖
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	83·2
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	83·5
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ...	...	15·0
The maximum temperature during the seven days	...	92·8
		%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	...	88
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	86
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 14th to 20th July 1878	...	1·10
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office ...	...	2·54
The total fall from 1st January to 20th July 1878	...	25·54
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office ...	...	29·22

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard (Newman's No. 86) formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, *g* gloomy, *t* thunder, *d* drizzling, *p* passing temporary showers and *f* strong wind.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 21st July 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.—No. 163.—*The 22nd July* 1878.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagiruthee, and Brahmapootra during the month of June 1878.

Date.			River Ganges.																River Bhagiruthee.				Brahmapootra.	
			Mirzapore.		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahebgunge.		Rampore Bauleah.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Kishnaghur.		Gowhatty.	
	Miles.						90.		177.	87.	287.	110.	331.	94.	471.	90.	591.	120.				70.		
	Distance.						From Benares		From Benares	From Buxar	From Benares	From Dinapore	From Benares	From Monghyr	From Benares	From Sahebgunge	From Benares	From Rampore Bauleah				From Berhampore		
			Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height below zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height below zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height below zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1st	...	...	·33	210·83	1·40	195·40	·83	168·49	3·10	143·10	·75	101·10	·87	68·87	1·66	43·66	7·08	16·02	1·33	33·73	2·00	10·79	10·50	159·26
2nd	...	...	·33	210·83	1·43	195·37	·75	168·57	3·20	143·20	·62	101·43	·83	68·83	1·71	43·71	7·50	16·44	1·31	33·71	2·04	10·83	11·00	159·76
3rd	...	...	·16	210·66	1·41	195·39	·75	168·57	3·20	143·20	·66	101·19	·75	68·75	1·62	43·62	7·75	16·69	1·33	33·73	2·04	10·83	11·30	160·06
4th	...	...	·50	211·00	1·33	195·47	·66	168·66	3·20	143·20	·83	101·02	·66	68·66	1·66	43·66	7·75	16·69	1·56	33·96	2·00	10·79	10·30	159·06
5th	...	...	·66	211·16	1·23	195·57	·83	168·49	3·10	143·10	·87	100·98	·75	68·75	1·75	43·75	7·83	16·77	1·50	33·90	2·16	10·95	8·50	157·26
6th	...	...	·92	211·42	·92	195·88	·83	168·49	3·00	143·00	·79	101·06	·75	68·75	1·66	43·66	8·08	17·02	1·41	33·81	2·12	10·91	8·80	157·56
7th	...	...	1·16	211·66	·64	196·16	·75	168·57	2·90	142·90	·79	101·06	·83	68·83	1·58	43·58	8·16	17·10	1·39	33·79	2·12	10·91	8·70	157·46
8th	...	...	1·33	211·83	·12	196·68	·50	168·92	2·80	142·80	·87	100·98	·83	68·83	1·50	43·50	8·00	16·94	1·41	33·81	2·00	10·79	9·70	158·46
9th	...	...	1·42	211·92	·10	196·70	·25	169·07	2·80	142·80	·87	100·98	·91	68·91	1·50	43·50	7·75	16·69	1·46	33·86	2·00	10·79	11·80	160·56
10th	...	...	1·50	212·00	·10	196·70	·08	169·24	2·90	142·90	·79	101·06	1·00	69·00	1·58	43·58	7·58	16·52	1·46	33·86	2·00	10·79	14·30	163·06
11th	...	...	1·66	212·16	·10	196·70	·08 above	169·24	3·10	143·10	·75	101·10	·83	68·83	1·66	43·66	7·66	16·60	1·43	33·83	2·00	10·79	16·50	165·26
12th	...	...	1·00	211·50	·27	196·53	·16	169·48	3·20	143·20	·79	101·15	·83	68·83	1·66	43·66	8·08	17·02	1·41	33·81	2·00	10·79	17·40	166·16
13th	...	...	·66	211·16	·50	196·30	·16	169·48	3·30	143·30	·66	101·19	1·00	69·00	1·66	43·66	9·00	17·94	1·46	33·86	2·04	10·83	18·50	167·26
14th	...	...	·00	210·50	·50	196·30	·08 below	169·40	3·40	143·40	·58	101·27	1·29	69·29	1·70	43·70	10·08	19·02	1·46	33·86	2·08	10·87	16·50	165·26
15th	...	...	·00	210·50	·54	196·26	·08	169·24	3·50	143·50	·54	101·31	1·70	69·70	1·83	43·83	10·75	19·69	1·50	33·90	2·41	11·20	17·40	166·16
16th	...	...	·00	210·50	·89	196·11	·16	169·16	3·60	143·60	·50	101·35	2·08	70·08	2·00	44·00	11·33	20·27	1·58	33·98	2·58	11·37	17·20	165·96
17th	...	...	·00	210·50	1·10	195·70	·25	169·07	3·80	143·80	·42	101·43	2·33	70·33	2·33	44·33	11·75	20·69	1·46	33·86	2·83	11·62	16·80	165·56
18th	...	...	below ·33	210·17	1·35	195·45	·50	168·82	4·00	144·00	·25	101·60	2·50	70·50	3·00	45·00	11·83	20·77	1·96	34·36	2·98	11·77	16·60	165·36
19th	...	...	·50	210·00	1·69	195·11	·58	168·74	4·10	144·10	·16	101·69	2·66	70·66	3·50	45·50	12·00	20·94	2·16	34·56	3·08	11·87	16·40	165·16
20th	...	...	1·00	209·50	1·92	194·88	·75	168·57	4·20	144·20	·12	101·73	2·83	70·83	4·00	46·00	12·00	20·94	1·33	33·73	3·16	11·95	17·20	165·96
21st	...	...	1·17	209·33	2·00	194·80	·75	168·57	4·30	144·30	·04 above	101·81	2·91	70·91	4·50	46·50	12·00	20·94	1·42	33·82	3·33	12·12	20·80	169·56
22nd	...	...	1·50	209·00	2·17	194·63	1·08	168·24	4·30	144·30	·08	101·93	3·08	71·08	4·50	46·50	12·33	21·27	2·75	35·15	3·37	12·16	22·20	170·96
23rd	...	...	1·33	209·17	2·25	194·55	1·25	168·07	4·60	144·60	·16	102·01	3·33	71·33	4·00	46·00	12·66	21·60	2·88	35·28	3·50	12·29	23·20	171·96
24th	...	...	1·41	209·09	2·33	194·47	1·33	167·99	5·20	145·20	·33	102·18	4·00	72·00	4·00	46·00	13·50	22·44	3·00	35·40	3·50	12·29	23·70	172·46
25th	...	...	1·41	209·09	2·33	194·47	1·33	167·99	5·60	145·60	·58	102·43	4·42	72·42	4·33	46·33	14·58	23·52	3·58	35·98	3·46	12·25	23·90	172·66
26th	...	...	·66	209·84	2·29	194·51	1·25	168·07	5·70	145·70	1·42	103·27	4·58	72·58	4·75	46·75	15·50	24·44	4·62	37·02	3·50	12·29	24·50	173·26
27th	...	...	·08	209·42	2·21	194·59	1·33	167·99	6·60	146·60	2·08	103·93	5·92	73·92	5·25	47·25	16·08	25·02	5·25	37·65	3·84	12·63	25·00	173·76
28th	...	...	·16 above	210·34	1·67	195·13	1·25	168·07	6·70	146·70	3·00	104·85	7·00	75·00	6·50	48·50	16·50	25·44	5·84	38·24	4·50	13·29	25·50	174·26
29th	...	...	·42	210·92	1·08	195·72	1·00	168·32	6·60	146·60	3·75	105·60	7·75	75·75	8·00	50·00	16·84	25·78	7·96	40·36	5·08	13·87	26·00	174·76
30th	...	...	1·00	211·50	1·00	195·80	·08	169·24	8·40	148·40	3·66	105·51	8·50	76·50	8·84	50·84	17·33	26·27	9·46	41·86	5·92	14·71	26·40	175·16

T. H. WICKES,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Government of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

Report of Fluctuation of Traffic on the Eastern Bengal Railway for the five weeks ending 29th June 1878.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY, TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

Report on the Goods Traffic for the five weeks ending 29th June 1878.

Dated Calcutta, the 12th July 1878.

From—W. INNES, ESQ, Acting Traffic Superintendent,
To—The Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, Sealdah.

The weight of goods carried over this railway during the above period amounted to 6,37,219 maunds, which, as compared with the traffic during the corresponding period of 1877, shews a decrease of 2,03,779 maunds. This decrease is in grain, including rice, foreign railway material, and seeds. The increases are made up of cotton, gunny, hides, jute drums, salt, tea, turmeric and miscellaneous goods.

Decreases.

Grain, including rice ... ... Mds. 1,93,335

The cause of this decrease is the small demand for export as compared with last year, when famine was raging in the Madras Presidency.

Foreign railway materials ... ... Mds. 26,818

This decrease is owing to the bulk of the stock for the Northern Bengal State Railway having gone forward.

Seeds ... ... Mds. 1,61,463

As reported last month the decrease in this produce is attributable to there being no export to famine districts this season, and to the low price of linseed.

Increases.

Cotton, bales and bundles ... ... Mds. 2,414

This increase is accounted for by anxiety on the part of merchants to turn their stock into money before the rains set in, and the demand for local mills being slightly improved.

Gunny, bales and bundles of ... ... Mds. 4,722

This increase is attributable to the increasing outturn of the various mills.

Hides, bundles of ... ... Mds. 2,572

This increase is owing to the increased demand for Dacca slaughtered.

Jute, drums of ... ... Mds. 1,07,956

This increase is owing to the anxiety of shippers to dispose of their old stock before the new jute comes into the market.

Salt ... ... Mds. 8,773

This increase is attributable to the same cause as that given last month.

Tea ... ... Mds. 8,499

This increase is satisfactory, and is caused by the tea from the Darjeeling districts finding its way to Calcutta by this railway instead of by the old route.

Turmeric ... ... Mds. 9,912

This is owing to the increased demand for export.

Miscellaneous goods ... ... Mds. 24,258

This increase is mainly owing to the opening of the Northern Bengal State Railway. Goods for the Darjeeling district now being sent by this railway instead of by the former route.

I attach the usual statement of increases and decreases.

Statement showing increases and decreases in maundage of staples carried over the line for the five weeks ending 29th June 1878 as compared with the corresponding period of 1877.

STAPLES.	1877.		1878.		1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Total.		
Ale, beer, wine, &c.	1,036	.....	1,775	10	1,036	1,785	749	.....
Cotton, bundles of	1,831	874	205	2,979	2,705	3,184	479	.....
Do, bales of	16	.....	1,951	.....	16	1,951	1,935	.....
Grain, including rice	5,238	2,92,564	2,972	1,01,495	2,97,802	1,04,467	.....	1,93,335
Gunny, bundles of...	2,409	451	2,399	1,550	2,860	3,949	1,089	.....
Do., bales of	47	7,880	553	11,907	7,927	11,560	3,633	.....
Hides, bundles of	186	10,205	42	12,921	10,391	12,963	2,572	.....
Do., bales of	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jute, drums of	34	61,651	685	1,68,956	61,685	1,69,641	1,07,956	.....
Do., bales of	.....	1,104	.....	381	1,104	381	.....	723
Piece-goods	21,300	118	24,805	141	21,418	24,946	3,528	.....
Railway materials, foreign ...	31,719	.....	4,901	.....	31,719	4,901	.....	26,818
Salt	92,822	.....	1,01,195	.....	92,822	1,01,195	8,373	.....
Seeds	268	1,88,909	3,683	24,021	1,89,167	27,704	.....	1,61,463
Sugar	158	9,418	1,592	9,585	9,576	11,177	1,601	.....
Tea	4	524	22	9,005	528	9,027	8,499	.....
Tobacco, bundles of	455	16,187	354	17,607	16,642	17,961	1,319	.....
Do., bales of	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turmeric	246	6,748	.....	16,906	6,994	16,906	9,912	.....
Twist	4,142	.....	6,735	64	4,142	6,799	2,657	.....
Miscellaneous goods	45,588	36,876	70,614	36,108	82,464	1,06,722	24,258	.....
Total ...	2,07,489	6,33,509	2,24,483	4,12,736	8,40,998	6,37,219	1,78,560	3,82,339
					6,37,219	.....	.....	1,78,560
				Decrease ...	2,03,779	.....	.....	2,03,779

Report of the Fluctuation of Traffic on the Tirhoot State Railway for the month of June 1878.

INCREASES.

Coal ... ... Mds. 4,100
This is a rising import traffic, and is due to the facilities afforded by the Barrh branch.
Food-grains ... ... ,, 1,961
The fluctuation of this staple is regulated by the demand in various markets.
Iron ... ... ,, 183
This is a small and uncertain import traffic.
Piece-goods ... ... ,, 586
This increase is due to the through booking with the East Indian Railway.
Oil-seeds ... ... ,, 10,302
This is chiefly export traffic, and the steady increase in this staple is very satisfactory.
Salt ... ... ,, 17,495
This is double the imports of 1877, and the increase is most satisfactory.
Saltpetre ... ... ,, 3,167
This traffic is uncertain, and is regulated according to the demand for the staple in the Calcutta and other marts.
Sugar ... ... Mds. 5,456
This increase is favourable, and is due to the development of the system and to through booking.
Tobacco ... ... ,, 10,614
This staple shews a satisfactory and steady increase, and is due to the demand in Calcutta and other markets.
Miscellaneous goods ... ... Mds. 7,133
This is a general traffic, and the increase is satisfactory, being due to the through booking and the quick transit of stores, &c., now obtainable from Calcutta direct.

DECREASE.

Hides ... ... Mds. 882
The traffic in this staple falls off as the rainy season sets in.
Railway materials ... ... ,, 209
Owing to the completion of line.

SOMASTIPORE, the 13th July 1878. W. M. JOHNSTON, *Asst. Traffic Superintendent.*

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

Statement shewing Increases and Decreases in maundage of Staples carried over the line during the month of June 1878, *as compared with the corresponding period of* 1877.

STAPLES.	1877. Up.	1877. Down.	1878. Up.	1878. Down.	1877. Total.	1878. Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
Coal	.....	.....	4,100	.....	.....	4,100	4,100	.....
Food-grains	1,783	7,914	1,846	9,812	9,697	11,658	1,961	.....
Hides and horns	.....	3,101	.....	2,219	3,101	2,219	.....	882
Indigo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron	758	.....	941	.....	758	941	183	.....
Piece-goods	3,133	.....	3,719	.....	3,133	3,719	586	.....
Railway materials	1,915	2	1,708	.....	1,917	1,708	.....	209
Seeds—Indigo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
,, —Oil	4,017	16,020	6,227	24,112	20,037	30,339	10,302	.....
Salt	9,307	.....	26,802	.....	9,307	26,802	17,495	.....
Saltpetre	.....	1,842	.....	5,009	1,842	5,009	3,167	.....
Sugar	86	120	755	4,907	206	5,662	5,456	.....
Tobacco	.....	6,670	.....	17,284	6,670	17,284	10,614	.....
Miscellaneous goods	12,612	6,835	18,618	5,906	19,447	24,524	5,077	.....
	33,611	42,504	64,716	69,249	76,115	1,33,965	58,941	1,091
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,115	1,091	.....
Increase ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,850	57,850	.....

W. M. JOHNSTON, *Asst. Traffic Superintendent.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 13*th July* 1878 *on* 158¼ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic. Number of passengers.	Coaching Traffic. Coaching receipts.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Weight carried.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.		Total receipts.
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	38,320½	25,264 11 0	2,315 18 7	1,54,970 35	31,646 4 11	2,906 18 3	5,216 16 10
Or per mile of railway	242	159 10 5	14 12 8	979 11	199 15 7	18 6 8	32 19 4
For previous 1 week of half-year	34,364	24,858 5 9	2,278 13 8	1,16,092 27	24,877 3 4	2,280 8 2	4,559 1 10
Total for 2 weeks ...	72,684½	50,123 0 9	4,594 12 3	2,71,063 22	56,523 8 3	5,181 6 5	9,775 18 8
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	36,191½	22,546 7 1	2,066 15 2	3,19,082 18	58,259 9 0	5,340 9 2	7,407 4 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	229	142 7 7	13 1 3	2,016 19	368 2 5	33 14 11	46 16 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	69,849	43,986 11 10	4,032 2 4	5,31,531 22	96,888 1 10	8,881 8 2	12,913 10 6

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for first 13 *days of July* 1878 *on* 1,279¾ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total Traffic Receipts.	Train Miles Run.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. P. A.			
Total traffic for first 13 days ...	268,515	280,954 9 3	25,754 3 5	1,879,117 0	7,10,800 10 9	65,156 14 7	9,91,755 4 0	89,085½	140,601½	229,687½
Or per mile of railway	.....	219 8 7	20 2 6	.....	555 6 9	50 18 3	774 15 4	.....	.....	.....
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 13 days ...	268,515	2,80,954 9 3	25,754 3 5	18,79,117 0	7,10,800 10 9	65,156 14 7	9,91,755 4 0	89,085½	140,601½	229,687½
Comparison.										
Total for corresponding 2 weeks of previous year	268,064½	2,87,992 2 5	26,399 5 7	24,67,943 10	11,56,129 9 9	105,978 11 0	14,44,121 12 2	88,200	230,[illegible]	318,972
Per mile of railway, corresponding period of previous year ...	.....	225 0 7	20 12 7	.....	903 6 6	82 16 3	1,128 7 1	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	268,064½	2,87,992 2 5	26,399 5 7	24,67,943 10	11,56,129 9 9	105,978 11 0	14,44,121 12 2	88,200	230,[illegible]	318,972

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for first 13 *days of July* 1878 *on* 223¾ *miles open.*

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the first 13 days	9,214	22,659 3 9	2,077 1 11	95,736 0	31,026 13 0	2,844 2 6	53,686 0 9	9,080½	7,428½	16,508½
Or per mile of railway	.....	101 4 4	9 5 8	.....	138 10 8	12 14 3	239 15 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 13 days ...	9,214	22,659 3 9	2,077 1 11	95,736 0	31,026 13 0	2,844 2 6	53,686 0 9	9,080½	7,428½	16,508½
Comparison.										
Total for corresponding 2 weeks of previous year	11,549	24,799 12 3	2,273 6 3	3,31,651 10	81,829 6 0	7,500 4 0	106,629 2 3	8,883	29,679	38,562
Per mile of railway, corresponding period of previous year ...	.....	110 13 5	10 3 2	.....	365 10 10	33 10 5	476 8 3	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	11,549	24,799 12 3	2,273 6 3	3,31,651 10	81,829 6 0	7,500 4 0	1,06,629 2 3	8,883	29,679	38,562

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RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER, BENGAL, FOR 1877.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—SANITATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd July 1878.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter from the Officiating Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, No. 701R.A., dated 7th June 1878, submitting his report for the year 1877.

Letter from ditto, No. 753St.C., dated 18th June 1878, regarding the forms used in, and the results of, registration of births.

UNDER the orders of the Government of India, the report on Vaccination should be bound up with the Sanitary Report, though the former is prepared according to the official, and the latter to the calendar year. The Vaccination Report for 1877-78 has not yet been received in the Medical Department, but the review of the Sanitary Report need not be delayed on that account.

METEOROLOGY.

2. The present report has been prepared in the new form prescribed by the Secretary of State, and opens with a summary of the meteorology of the year, prepared by the Meteorological Reporter. The Sanitary Commissioner

endeavours to show the influence of atmospheric changes on sickness and mortality, but without eliciting any new facts. It is obvious that, so long as the registration of deaths is imperfect, any attempt to trace the exact relation between the rate of mortality and atmospheric phenomena must be a work of great difficulty, if not absolutely impossible, and that the results will often prove misleading Some of the principal diseases, and especially fever, can be shown to have regular periods of maxima and minima which are fairly constant for each year, and doubtless the most healthy season is the hot weather, and the close of the rains the most unhealthy, while the period of heavy rain occupies an intermediate position; but beyond this little is known with absolute certainty.

3. The summary of the meteorology of the year might therefore have been abridged without loss, and the tables on which that summary is founded might have been somewhat reduced in number and size. So long as the number of deaths registered is notoriously incorrect, in some instances not amounting to one-fourth of the actual number of deaths, and so long as the quality of the registration varies from year to year, from district to district, and even from circle to circle, it is obviously useless to print in a Sanitary Report elaborate tabulated statements of atmospheric pressure and other meteorological phenomena. Such statements find their proper place in the annual report of the Meteorological Department, and it would be better that the Sanitary Commissioner should not incur the trouble and expense of reprinting them, but should confine himself to a general statement of such facts as have a direct bearing on the health of the people, and can be used to illustrate and explain the mortality and sickness of the year. It is of course of importance to know the rainfall, temperature, humidity, and range of temperature, but it is not necessary, unless for special reasons, to give this information in great detail, and, as a rule, it would be sufficient to give general results for each division.

4. The year 1877 was one of extreme unhealthiness at Dinagepore, and this town offers a remarkable instance of the injurious effects of repeated floods, followed on subsidence by the deposit of foul matter produced by decomposing vegetation. Fifteen out of seventeen adult Europeans are reported to have been compelled to leave the station during the year, broken down by repeated attacks of fever, and an examination of nearly 1,000 native residents showed that more than one-half had marked enlargement of the spleen, while the health of nearly three-fourths had been shattered by disease. The remedy for so distressing a state of things is no doubt an improved system of drainage and protection from floods. A scheme for securing these objects is now being prepared by a Committee specially appointed for the purpose.

5. The average rainfall of the whole province was 58·87, which may be looked upon as a fair average. The rainfall of the first quarter was, however, 5·27 inches as against an average of 2·43, while the rainfall of the last quarter was only 2·27 as against an average of 6·22. This deficiency of rain in the latter part of the year injuriously affected the important winter rice harvest on high lands.

6. The harvests of the year were on the whole good, but very high prices prevailed, owing to the great quantity of grain exported to meet the scarcity in other provinces. The high prices were a source of gain to producers, and to all who share in profits with them; but they caused suffering among people dependent on small fixed incomes, or on the charity of others, and possibly among day labourers in places where the unusual amount of export did not cause an additional demand for labour. While therefore the year was one of great prosperity for some classes, it may be that others from amongst the most helpless class were to some extent limited in their supply of food, and that the distress among them may have been so great as to affect in some slight degree their general health. But this cause is only reported to have affected the public health in Moorshedabad, Dacca, Chittagong, Tipperah, Noakholly, Cuttack, and Pooree.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor does not know the grounds upon which the Sanitary Commissioner declares that in Bengal "large bodies of the people are in a chronic state of extreme poverty but little above starvation point." There are no doubt many persons who will not, or cannot, work, who are in a condition of great poverty, especially when high prices prevail; but certainly, with the

present demand for labour and high wages over a great part of the country, no one who can and will work need want.

8. With reference to this part of the report, it may be pointed out that the publication of such elaborate tables of prices-current is not necessary. These prices-current are published elsewhere, and it would be quite sufficient for the purposes of this report if in all ordinary years a statement was published showing the current average prices of wheat, rice and pulses for each quarter in each division. It is also unnecessary to give separate columns showing the increase or decrease as compared with the average of the past three years, though it would no doubt be convenient that the average prices of the preceding three years should be given.

JAILS.

9. The very interesting report by Dr. Lethbridge on the sanitary condition of the jails in Bengal during 1877 need not be reviewed, as it has been dealt with in the report on jails for the year.

VITAL STATISTICS.

10. The number of deaths registered during the year was 1,077,601 as against 983,400 in 1876, and 600,104 in 1875. This increase is held to be due to improved registration, and the Sanitary Commissioner points to the increase in the percentage of deaths since 1870 as proving the progress made in accuracy of registration.

The figures are as follow:—

	Death-rate per 1,000.		Death-rate per 1,000.
1870	3·92	1874	8·42
1871	4·00	1875	10·01
1872	5·81	1876	16·40
1873	7·75	1877	17·96

11. There is no doubt that the increase in the percentage of deaths is chiefly due to greater completeness of registration; but, on the other hand, it should not be forgotten that the reports on which these figures are founded are made by persons in whom confidence in such matters cannot be placed when they are freed from supervision, and that the amount of trustworthy supervision that can be exercised over them is limited. In his report for 1876, Dr. Coates, the late Sanitary Commissioner, remarked—

"With regard to supervision and check over the work of the subordinate agencies there exist none, having the least pretensions to system and regularity in the majority of the districts, and partial or desultory assistance is rendered by the magisterial and police authorities in some."

12. An increase in the percentage of deaths may as easily be caused by falsification of returns, as by increased care and attention on the part of village chowkeydars and subordinate officers of police. In Rajshahye the District Superintendent keeps a duplicate register for check, and calls attention to inaccurate or imperfect returns, by which it is apparently meant that he occasionally calls the attention of his subordinates to the fact that the fewness of reported deaths shows that the work is being carelessly performed. In Nuddea the Magistrate examines the police station registers and discusses the results with the station officers. As the result of this supervision, we find that the proportion of registered deaths in Rajshahye was 27·06 in 1877 as against 19·74 in 1876; and in Nuddea it was 26·16 as against 19·12. This increase may of course be due to more accurate registration, yet it is not unreasonable to suppose that some portion of it at any rate is due to a desire on the part of subordinate local officers to work up to the percentage which higher authorities think ought to be attained. Dr. Harvey expresses doubts* as to whether the returns are falsified to any material extent, but he is not yet prepared to give a confident opinion on the subject. The matter is one which should occupy his earnest attention, and the Lieutenant-Governor expects to receive a definite assurance from him on this subject in his next report.

Vide page 69 of the present report.

* *Vide* paragraph 66.

13. The Sanitary Commissioner has published in separate tables the statistics of registered deaths in all circles in which the number of deaths

exceeds 20 per 1,000. It is not apparent what can be gained by publishing the figures of isolated circles selected from all parts of Bengal, and as these returns are not prescribed by the Government of India, the Sanitary Commissioner should in future, instead of publishing the figures of all circles showing a death-rate exceeding 20 per 1,000, publish the figures for all circles included in districts in which the average death-rate exceeds 25 per 1,000.

14. The number of births registered was 1,061,054, and the Sanitary Commissioner says that, although there can be little doubt that not more than about half the total births were registered, yet it is very satisfactory to find at the outset of the scheme so large a birth-rate as 18·20 per 1,000 of population. As the registration of births has only recently been attempted, it may be as well to consider in this place what objects are to be gained by such registration.

15. As regards registration of deaths, it is admitted that there is no prospect for an indefinite period of making it so accurate that the results will be useful for scientific purposes; but it has been urged that a progressive improvement may be expected, and that at any rate the proportion of deaths reported from year to year will be the same or nearly so, and that even the proportion of deaths due to each more fatal form of disease will be the same, and that consequently Government will be in a position from year to year to deduce the healthiness or unhealthiness of any particular season, and the prevalence or absence of any particular form of disease. There is some force in these arguments, but it is very much weakened by the theory of progressive improvement of registration.

16. If the total number of deaths, or the number of deaths from any particular disease, in any year greatly exceeds the average, it can neither be said that the year has been an unhealthy one, nor that the particular disease has been specially fatal, because the element of improved registration presents itself, and it cannot be known how far the increase may be due to it. As a matter of fact, the question of the healthiness of any year has never yet been decided by the recorded number of deaths. The question of healthiness has been decided on general considerations, and, so far as our statistics of mortality did not agree with the decision so arrived at, they were put aside and the increase ascribed to improved registration.

17. This was the course followed as regards 1876, when the number of deaths increased at a bound from 600,104 to 983,400, and though the increase is ascribed to improved registration, we can never be sure that at least a portion of it may not be due to returns falsified by subordinate officers in order to work up to a certain percentage. The same doubt hangs over the increase in the present year of registered deaths from fever. In 1876 there were registered 561,530 deaths from this cause. In 1877 no less than 711,037 deaths were registered. Dr. Harvey comes to the conclusion on general grounds that, though fever was unusually prevalent and fatal, yet a good proportion of the increase must have come from better registration (paragraph 81). In fact, instead of using statistics to form opinions, the opinions founded on general considerations are used to modify and correct the statistics.

18. Nevertheless there are certain conclusions, of a certain amount of value, which can, with more or less confidence, be drawn even from imperfect statistics of mortality; but this cannot be said of imperfect statistics of births. The number of births in any month, unlike the number of deaths, is no criterion of the state of the people in that month. The causes of death are various, and admit of conclusions being drawn from the special prevalence of any one of them; but no similar investigation is possible in the case of births. In the past year the number of births registered was 18·70 per 1,000, and it is believed that the real number was twice as great. Next year the number registered may be 20 per 1,000, and in succeeding years it may even rise to 30 per 1,000; but even in that case no useful purpose will have been served, and no useful information gained.

19. Under the circumstances, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the attempt to secure the general registration of births had better be deferred, and all efforts concentrated on conducting the system for the registration of deaths on an improved and matured plan. The general registration of births will

therefore be discontinued, but the Sanitary Commissioner may continue to register them in a few selected mofussil municipalities.

20. In paragraph 84 of the present report, there is an instance of the danger of compiling and using incorrect statistics. It is shown that the deaths in Behar from cholera and fever were 1·33 and 9·55 per 1,000 respectively, and in Bengal 3·48 and 13·93, and the conclusion is drawn that cholera and fever are more markedly fatal in Bengal. At the same time, it is said that fever is more fatal in Bengal than in Chota Nagpore, because the deaths in the former from fever were 13·93 per 1,000, and only 9·26 in the latter. In drawing these conclusions, it has been altogether overlooked that the quality of the registration varies from province to province. Although the registered deaths per thousand from fever in Chota Nagpore were to those registered in Bengal as 9·26 to 13·93, yet the Officiating Sanitary Commissioner shows that the total registered deaths per thousand in the two provinces were as 12·44 to 20·44; and if we assume the same death-rate for Chota Nagpore as for Bengal (which is the best estimate we can make), the real number of deaths per thousand from fever in Chota Nagpore will rise from 9·26 to $9·26 \times \frac{20·44}{12·44}$ or 15·21. So that our statistics properly interpreted show that the death-rate from fever in Chota Nagpore is to that in Bengal as 15·21 to 13·93. In the same way the ratio of fever mortality between Behar and Bengal is not as 9·55 to 13·93, but as 13·63 to 13·93. It thus appears that Bengal suffers less from fever than Chota Nagpore, and that Bengal and Behar suffer practically to the same extent from this disease.

21. The cholera ratio between Behar and Bengal is similarly found to be not 1·33 to 3·48, but 1·89 to 3·48; and it is a curious fact that the ratio thus obtained is the very reverse of that obtaining in the jails of the two provinces. During the last ten years the ratio in the Jails has been 12·4 to 6·3, and during 1877-78 it was 15·7 to 5·6.

22. It is interesting to observe with what regularity certain diseases reach their maximum or minimum degree of fatality at particular seasons. This is probably the only general conclusion that can be safely drawn from these statistics of deaths at the present time. Dr. Harvey states that no detailed account of the sickness and mortality among sailors has been furnished this year, and recommends that arrangements be made for giving information on these points to the Health Officer. He should state in detail what arrangements he would recommend.

Cholera.

23. The registered deaths from cholera are 155,305 as against 196,390 in 1876, and the province may be held to have not suffered from cholera in any unusual degree during 1877. Dr. Harvey doubts whether the cholera map as at present prepared is of any value. The quality of the registration statistics of deaths varies widely from district to district. In Sarun the deaths per 1,000 are 8·80, in Noakholly they are 36·21, and there is a regular gradation from Sarun to Noakholly. It is therefore absolutely certain that, even if registration be nearly perfect in Noakholly, it deteriorates from district to district, till in some cases only half, or one-third, or even one-fourth of the number of deaths from each disease is shown. This remark applies to deaths from cholera as well as to those from any other disease, and yet the figures supposed to represent cholera deaths from 666 circles are spread elaborately over *fifteen* large printed pages as an index to a map covered over in a most confusing way with figures, which in many cases would have to be doubled, trebled, or quadrupled before tolerable accuracy was reached.

24. The Government of India will be asked to sanction the substitution for the present map, which is apparently valueless, of a map such as is proposed by Dr. Harvey in paragraph 112 of his report. Instead of showing the mortality in each sub-division, however, it would be sufficient merely to distinguish by colours the area in which the disease prevailed epidemically, endemically and mildly.

25. Dr. Harvey has given a chart illustrating the intensity of cholera in each month from 1871. The annual periods of maxima and minima for the whole province do not appear from the chart to be very regular, and probably they are not so in fact. At the same time, any regularity that may exist would

to a great extent be hidden by the fact that there are occasional local outbreaks of cholera of great intensity, and that the quality of the registration varies from district to district. Of two outbreaks of the same intensity in different districts, one might cause an increase of the number of registered deaths three times as great as the other would cause.

Small-Pox.

26. The number of deaths registered was 8,088 against 10,746 in 1876. Dr. Harvey points out that the mortality from this disease is much less in Bengal than in any other province, and the figures* are remarkable, even when allowance is made for the fact that registration appears to be more thorough in some provinces than in others, and that deaths may occasionally be ascribed to wrong diseases.

	Rate.
North-Western Provinces ...	1·14
Punjab	·59
Oude	·46
Central Provinces ...	·52
Bombay	·70
Madras	·80
Bengal	·17

Fever.

27. The registered deaths were 711,037 as against 561,530 in 1876. The death-rate for the province was 11·85 per thousand, but considering how incomplete the registration is in many districts, it is clear that an average for the whole province can possess no accuracy in itself, and cannot even be very valuable for comparison with the results of previous years.

28. The Sanitary Commissioner gives the following figures for Bengal, Behar, Orissa and Chota Nagpore:—

	Rates per thousand.		Rates per thousand.
Bengal	13·93	Orissa	7·55
Behar	9·55	Chota Nagpore	9·26

He draws from this the conclusion that fever was most prevalent in Bengal, least in Orissa, and that Behar and Chota Nagpore suffered in an intermediate degree; but, as was shown in paragraph 20, the figures do not justify this conclusion, though probably the conclusion is in itself correct.

29. The excessive mortality from fever during the year in Bengal is attributed in several cases* to the defective and impeded natural drainage of the country. Thus Dhuneakhally, a village in the Hooghly district, is said to suffer much owing to the silting up of the rivers which traverse it. In the Dum-Dum sub-division of the 24-Pergunnahs district, the silting up of the Labornabati river near Kadihatti and Gumpore interferes with the drainage of the villages round the Cantonment, and this is believed to be the cause of the annual outbreak of fever in these villages. A Committee has been appointed to inquire into and report on the sanitary condition of these villages, but the final report of the Committee will probably not be received before next November. The unhealthiness of the sub-divisions of Baraset, Baripore, and Busseerhat is also attributed to defective drainage, and in the last-mentioned sub-division the defect is said to be chiefly owing to the silting up of the several streams and rivulets which formerly drained into the lakes of Bockra Chowdry, Kontura, Bullee, Kalinga, Baor, &c. The water in the Jaboona is said to be also stagnant at certain times of the year owing to the mouth of the river having silted up below Tribanee on the Hooghly.

* *Vide* pages 52 to 56 of the report.

30. With regard to the Moorshedabad district, it has been remarked—"The cause of the fever is to be found in the natural formation of the country. There are almost throughout the district numerous and very extensive jheels, which have undoubtedly been old beds of the Bhagiruthee, having banks as high as the present river of that name. These large jheels not only act as receptacles of large volumes of water during the rains, which steadily undergo the process of evaporation during the other seasons of the year, but, owing to the height of their banks, they interfere seriously with the natural drainage of the whole country in that half of the district, the slope of which is from the river towards the east first, and then a secondary fall to the south. Then, again, there is a large tract of low land on the south-east portion of the district called the Kalluntur, which is annually inundated to an average

depth of ten feet by the overflowing of the Jellinghee. When the waters recede, this vast tract is exposed to the influence of the sun, resulting in prolonged evaporation and consequent production of malaria, from which a very large proportion of the population suffer severely."

31. The mortality from fever appears to have been heavy in the Dinagepore district. After the heavy rainfall in September, the river Poornabhaba is said to have overtopped the dam made to keep it out and flooded the civil station, and a great and general increase of sickness followed on the subsidence of the floods. A Committee has already been appointed by Government to inquire into the causes of the great unhealthiness of the town and civil station of Dinagepore, and their report is awaited. In Rajshahye also the disease prevailed extensively and very severely from July to the middle of November, and it is suggested that the excessive mortality in this district was due to the obstruction to drainage said to have been caused by the Northern Bengal Railway.

32. In the Pubna district, again, the town of Shazadpore, where fever prevailed most fatally, is said to be in a very insanitary condition. The supply of good drinking water was deficient, and the creek, about seven miles in length, which passes through the town, and formerly contained running water throughout the year and connected the large rivers Hoora, Sagur, and Boral, had become obstructed at its connection with the former river, causing the water to stagnate in several places.

33. In recent circulars of Government the attention of the local officers was directed to the injurious consequences arising from obstructions to drainage, and the Lieutenant-Governor would again invite their attention to the remarks contained in the four preceding paragraphs, which point out how much the public health is affected by indifference to this important matter. His Honor desires to have a full report from Commissioners of the several divisions concerned on each of the cases of defective drainage affecting public health mentioned in the Sanitary Commissioner's report, and the measures which it is proposed to adopt with a view to applying a remedy. The Public Works Department of this Government will be asked to instruct the Executive Engineers to place themselves at once in communication with the District Magistrates on the subject.

34. It appears that fever was more fatal at Serampore in 1877 than in 1876, and in explanation of the cause of this increased mortality, which was for the most part confined to the villages situated along the banks of the Hooghly from the town of Bhudressur to that of Ootherparrah, it has been remarked—"The people of Serampore live in defiance of all sanitary laws. The housetops and verandahs are sometimes used as latrines, the night-soil being washed into the courtyards or godowns, where it remains to ferment; there are many cess-pits which have remained uncleaned for generations, and drains, river banks, or other open spaces are freely used as latrines. Defective drainage is also quoted as an exciting cause. The drainage of the villages has for years been the subject of much anxiety to the municipality. That of the villages of Connaghur and Rishra has been carefully surveyed, many culverts erected where necessary, and drains which had silted opened and cleaned; yet something still remains to be done, which, after a careful survey and report by the District Engineer, is to be undertaken."

35. The insanitary condition of the above villages has for some time past been the subject of discussion among the Commissioners of the Serampore municipality. A scheme for draining these villages, prepared by Mr. Pellew, late Magistrate of Hooghly, has been since adopted by the Commissioners, and a plan and estimate are under preparation. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Commissioners will take the matter up in earnest, and lose no time in carrying out the scheme which is likely to improve the health of the locality.

36. Excessive rain and stagnant water have been referred to as the cause of the severity of the fever in the Chogdah Union, in the Nuddea district, and the rail and ferry roads are said to interfere with the natural drainage of this locality. Again, in the Barrackpore sub-division of the 24-Pergunnahs district, the fever, it has been said, was chiefly confined to the tract of the country which lies between the river bank and the railway embankment, and extends from Kadihatti in the Dum-Dum sub-division to Nyehatti. The drainage of

this tract is away from the river and to the eastward; and it is believed that there is not sufficient waterway through the embankment, and that consequently the soil has become water-logged. The attention of the Public Works Department of this Government will be drawn to these obstructions to drainage said to be caused by roads, and by embankments, and of the Railway Branch of that Department to the obstruction said to be caused by the Northern Bengal State Railway line in the Rajshahye district, as noticed in paragraph 31 above.

37. The chart of the progress of fever from month to month shows great regularity in the periods of maxima and minima, but a good deal of the increase of mortality shown at the end of each year is due of course to progressive improvement in registration.

Vaccination.

38. This subject will be separately dealt with in the Medical Department.

Sanitary Works—Civil.

39. This head does not call for any special remarks.

General Remarks.

40. Sixteen municipalities and towns were visited and inspected by Dr. Lethbridge during the year, which is three less than the number inspected in 1876. A very full abstract of the reports of inspection is given in an appendix. As a full report of each inspection is communicated at the time both to the Chairman of the Municipality or Magistrate of the district and also to Government, and such action as may seem expedient and possible is taken, it seems unnecessary to print the inspection reports in the annual report of the Department, and in future only a very brief abstract need be given.

41. Dr. Ghose deserves credit for his careful report on leprosy in Rungpore, and it is satisfactory to find that there is so good and popular a remedy as santonine for the evils caused by the intestinal worms which are so prevalent in the neighbourhood of Darjeeling.

42. Dr. Harvey apologises for his report, and excuses his shortcomings on the ground that he only took charge of the office on 11th January 1877 and had no previous knowledge of Bengal; but the Lieutenant-Governor has perused his report with great interest, and considers it highly creditable to him, under the difficult circumstances in which he was placed, to have made his report as complete and comprehensive as it is. It is hoped that the orders now given will somewhat diminish the amount of his office work, and will leave him more time for inspection, which is the most important part of his duty.

43. Dr. Lethbridge had charge of the duties of Sanitary Commissioner for nearly eight months, but during two months of that time he also performed the duties of Inspector-General of Jails. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to him for the careful and thorough nature of his inspection of municipalities.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

D. BARBOUR,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER OF THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MARINE.

Calcutta, the 13th July 1878.

READ—

A letter from the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, dated 27th May 1878, forwarding the report of the Health Officer of the Port of Calcutta for the year 1877.

THIS is the third annual report submitted since the appointment of a Health Officer to inspect the shipping and supervise the sanitation of the Hooghly and its banks. Dr. J. G. Pilcher officiated as Health Officer of the Port from the 1st January to the 10th February 1877, when he was relieved by Dr. S. C. Mackenzie, who held the appointment until the end of the year.

2. At the beginning of February the Health Officer was provided with a steam-launch, and with her aid he is now able to move among the shipping more rapidly, and to exercise a more constant supervision over the sanitation of the river than was before possible. The salary of the Health Officer and all charges in connection with his office and establishment are debited to the Hospital Port Dues Fund. The total charges incurred for the salary of the Health Officer and his establishment amounted in the year 1877-78 to Rs. 22,159.

3. The inspection of ships on their arrival appears to have been very thorough. Enquiries were made as to the health of the crew during the voyage; the accommodation provided for the crew was inspected; whenever sickness was reported to have occurred on the voyage, the crew were mustered and each man minutely examined; if there was any reason to suspect that the crew had been provided with bad or insufficient diet, the provisions were carefully examined; whenever the hospital reports showed that there was sickness on board any vessel, she was at once visited and advice tendered to the captain as to the sanitary precautions to be adopted. During the year 701 vessels were thus inspected on arrival. Of these, 596 were British, 39 French, 34 American, 22 Arab, 4 Italian, 3 German, 1 Russian, 1 Swedish, and 1 Chinese. There were 16,177 seamen on board the 596 British vessels.

4. The accommodation provided for the crew on board recently built British ships and on American vessels is said to be generally excellent; that on board most of the old wooden ships and canal steamers is insufficient and bad. The accommodation for the crews of French vessels is also reported to be very inferior, ill-ventilated, and generally very dirty. The crews of Arab vessels are not accommodated separately from their officers. During fine weather they live on deck, and during wet weather with the captain and officers in the after-cabins.

5. The principal diseases from which the crews of vessels in the port suffered during the year were malarious fevers, dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera, rheumatism, and typhoid fever. Malarious fevers prevailed most among the crews of vessels lying about Hastings and Kidderpore; the other diseases do not appear to have specially affected the crews of vessels moored at any particular part of the river. In last year's resolution it was noticed that, although far less than half of the shipping in the port is moored below Fort Point, fully half of the cholera cases of the year occurred in that part of the port, and it was suggested that the unequal distribution of cholera cases was due to the fact that ships moored below Fort Point lie between two sources of sewage discharge—the Fort drain and Tolly's Nullah. This year it was found that out of 55 cases of cholera admitted into the General, Howrah, and Medical College Hospitals, 26 were taken from vessels moored below Fort Point. Throughout the year the sewage of the Fort latrines passed daily into the river. The Lieutenant-Governor much regrets that the Government of India did not find it possible to carry out last year the unanimous recommendations of the Committee appointed to consider the question of the disposal of the Fort sewage. Sir

Ashley Eden had hoped that before the setting in of the last rains it would have been possible to connect the Fort drains with the municipal main sewer and to discontinue the practice of discharging sewage into the river. Active measures were taken by the Suburban Municipality to prevent the commission of nuisances along the banks of Tolly's Nullah and to improve the sanitation of the canal, and the Commissioner of the Presidency Division has promised to see that attention to this matter is not relaxed.

6. During the year 1877, 12 vessels arrived in the port with scurvy on board. In all there were 39 cases; the largest number on board any of the ships was nine cases on board the *Savoir Faire*. Eleven of the vessels were English and the twelfth was French. On four vessels the disease was attributed to the shipping of weakly seamen who were physically unfit to stand the privations of a long sea voyage; on five to the supply of bad lime-juice; on two to insufficiency of food; on one to the fact that the men were weakened by repeated attacks of malarious fever and were not allowed lime-juice on the voyage. The causes of scurvy and the possibility of preventing outbreaks of the disease were fully discussed in the resolution on last year's report, and the resolution was forwarded by the Government of India to the Home authorities as the Lieutenant-Governor's representation on the subject of scurvy on board of vessels arriving from England. Attention was then drawn to the extreme diversity of practice on British ships in the matter of provisions and to the deficiency of citric acid in the lime-juice.

7. Nothing has yet been done to fix a scale of provisions by law, but from a communication received from the Board of Trade, it appears that the standard of 28 grains of citric acid per ounce of unfortified juice is adopted by the Board as fair and reasonable. The quality of the lime-juice supplied to ships in the port of Calcutta has recently been under the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration. An analysis of three samples obtained from firms in Calcutta showed that the quantity of citric acid varied from 17½ to 20 grains per ounce of lime-juice, and there could no longer be any doubt as to the necessity of prescribing a minimum percentage of citric acid allowable. Acting on the advice of the Health Officer, the Lieutenant-Governor has therefore directed that all lime-juice supplied to ships in the port shall contain at least 25 grains of citric acid per fluid ounce.

8. The water used by the shipping in the port was supplied by the Municipality and was always good; during the rains some difficulty was experienced by the Commissioners in providing a sufficient quantity of water for all the shipping, as two of the country boats used for carrying water tanks for the supply of vessels moored in mid-stream were wrecked. The difficulty was removed by the Commissioners hiring a Government famine steamer, and the Municipality have now built several large substantial water barges to take the place of the old native boats. A small steamer will, it is believed, be used to tow the barges from ship to ship.

9. The report of the Health Officer details a long list of nuisances along the river banks that existed at the beginning of the year, and the Lieutenant-Governor learns with much satisfaction that owing to the measures taken by the Port Commissioners and the Magistrates of Howrah and the 24-Pergunnahs they have nearly all been abated. The Magistrate of Howrah should see that the East Indian Railway Company provide proper latrines for the coolies employed at their coal jetties. The Dockyard authorities have recently erected very good latrines for the use of their officers and workmen. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, regrets to learn that the new latrines are not yet used, and that the sewage from the old latrines is allowed as hitherto to pass into the river. A scheme for improving the conservancy of Fort William is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

10. The fact that an unusually large number of dead bodies and carcasses had been found floating in the port was brought by the Port Commissioners to the notice of Government at the close of the year. The subject has been under the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration, and orders have been issued which will, it is hoped, result in the suppression of the nuisance. One hundred and fifty-nine corpses and 2,731 carcasses of various animals were found floating in the river within port limits during the year, and were disposed of by the river police.

11. Though there are no quarantine regulations for the port, all vessels arriving from the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf with pilgrims were required to telegraph from Saugor the state of health of the passengers and crew. The health officer inspected the pilgrims on landing and found them all in good health during the year of report.

12. The scheme sanctioned in 1876 for providing a floating hospital for the port was abandoned, as it was found on further consideration that wherever the ship hospital might be fixed, it would for a great part of the day be in such a position that one-half of the shipping would have to send their sick in boats against the tide. Instead of having a floating hospital, three doolies with bearers were placed near the river bank at Prinsep's Ghât, the Sailors' Home, and Telkul Ghât at Howrah, so as to be always in readiness to carry urgent cases of sickness or accident from the shipping to the nearest hospital.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

CLOSING OF THE SUMBHOO NATH PUNDIT WARD IN THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

No. 2307, dated Calcutta, the 22nd June 1878.

From—COLMAN MACAULAY, ESQ., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial, Political, and Appointment Departments.

To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

THE question of the retention of the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Ward in the Presidency General Hospital having been raised by the Medical Department, the Lieutenant-Governor desires me to communicate to you the following observations and orders on the subject.

2. From a review of the old correspondence, His Honor observes that the removal of the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital to Peepulpattee Road had affected its usefulness and popularity; and as the cost of maintaining its in-door branch was out of all proportion to the benefits conferred by it, the Committee of the hospital, with a view also to reduce its expenditure without depriving the sick poor of the advantages afforded by the institution, offered to transfer the in-door department to the Presidency General Hospital, on the condition that a separate ward for the treatment of native surgical cases, to be called the "Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Ward," be maintained by Government in connection with the hospital; the Committee making over to Government 4 per cent. securities of the nominal value of Rs. 6,000, and Rs. 50 monthly or half the subscription of the Suburban Municipality to the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital, and surrendering the Rs. 100 per mensem which the Government then contributed towards that institution; and the Government, on the other hand, continuing to allow the Committee an Assistant Surgeon on Rs. 150 a month as heretofore for the out-door dispensary, which they were desirous of maintaining at Bhowanipore, and Europe medicines free of cost. These terms were accepted by Government, and the ward was opened in the General Hospital on the 7th August 1873.

3. The Surgeon-General for Bengal, however, has recently brought to notice that during the past year the ward cost Government Rs. 7,011, while the amount received from the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit grant amounted to Rs. 840. Each patient cost Rs. 280, while the cost of each patient in the Mayo Hospital in 1876 was about Rs. 100. Very few of the patients came from Bhowanipore, the daily average being not more than five. It has also been pointed out that the number of patients has been steadily diminishing since the abolition of the out-patient department in the General Hospital, and that there were only 11 on the 1st April 1878; that a native in-patient department cannot be efficiently kept up without an out-patient department, and that the closure of the one is almost a necessary consequence

of the abolition of the other; on account of their inter-dependence. The retention of the ward, moreover, meets no want that cannot be provided for elsewhere, as the Mayo Hospital, the Russapugla Dispensary, and the Campbell and Chandney Hospitals can accommodate more patients than are there at present. It has accordingly been represented that there is no need for the native ward in the General Hospital, that the money expended upon it is wasted, and that the Government securities of the value of Rs. 6,000 should be returned to the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Committee.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor referred the question for the opinion of the Committee on Medical Expenditure at present sitting in Calcutta. The Committee agree with the Surgeon-General for Bengal in thinking that the retention of the ward is unnecessary, as the patients can be accommodated elsewhere; that it is expensive and out of all proportion to its use; that it should be closed at once, and that the money received from the Committee for the management of the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital should be returned to them.

5. It appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that, even as a general in-door ward, the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Ward in the General Hospital has been a failure, and that, if it were restricted, as it was originally intended, to surgical cases only, the failure would be still more marked. Under the circumstances explained, His Honor agrees with the Medical Committee, the Surgeon-General, Bengal, and all officers who have examined the question, in thinking that the ward is unduly expensive and quite unnecessary, and that the existing arrangement cannot be maintained. Before, however, directing the closure of the ward, the Lieutenant-Governor desires that you will be good enough to consult the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs and the Committee for the management of the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital, and submit for his consideration any proposals you may wish to make on the subject.

No. 210BG, dated Calcutta, the 8th April 1878.

From—J. IRVING, ESQ., M.D., Offg. Surgeon-General, Bengal,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I HAVE the honor to forward in original a letter from Dr. Jones, Officiating Superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital, recommending that the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Ward of the hospital should be closed, and the sum of Rs. 6,000, belonging to this charity fund, which was transferred to Government, made over to the Civil Surgeon of the 24-Pergunnahs for the purpose of building a ward at Bhowanipore Dispensary capable of containing six or eight patients. By a letter from the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, No. 2407 of the 5th July 1873, the Government of Bengal agreed to a proposal of the members of the Committee of the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital which then existed, that the house-patient department should be given up, and the out-patient department still maintained. The house-patients were to be transferred to the General Hospital, as well as securities of the nominal value of Rs 6,000, and Rs. 50 monthly, "being half of the present subscription of the Suburban Municipality towards the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit; as also to give up Rs. 100 per mensem which the General now contributes towards the institution, on condition that the General will continue to allow them a Sub-Assistant Surgeon on Rs. 150 a month, as at present, for their out-patient dispensary, and Europe medicines free of cost." These proposals His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor accepted.

2. Dr. Jones's proposal, if agreed to, involves the cancelment of the above order. In my opinion it is very desirable that the native ward in the General Hospital should at once be closed. The maintenance of the house patients in the old Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital was not found by the Committee to answer. The Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, in a letter to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, No. 212 of the 31st May 1873, which is attached to the Government letter above quoted, writes thus in paragraph 3:—"The Committee are of opinion that the cost of maintaining the in-door branch of the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital is out of all proportion to the benefits conferred by it." It will be observed from Dr. Jones's letter that the same might be said of the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit ward of the General Hospital.

3. There would seem to be no difficulty in re-transferring to the Committee what was formerly made over to Government, and getting rid of the payment of Rs. 150 a month for the Assistant Surgeon in charge of the out-patients of the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Dispensary. If, however, this plan is not feasible, then there is Dr. Jones's proposal for consideration, viz. the transfer of the money to the Civil Surgeon of the 24-Pergunnahs, in order that he may build a small ward at the Bhowanipore Dispensary.

No. 111, dated Calcutta, the 1st April 1878.

From—J. JONES, Esq., M.D., Offg. Superintendent, General Hospital,
To—The Surgeon-General, Bengal.

I BEG to bring to your notice the desirability of closing the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Ward at this hospital.

2. It cost Government last year—

	Rs.
For dieting	2,347
,, establishment	1,752
,, clothing	962
,, repairs	300
,, European medicines	750
,, lighting	500
,, stimulants	400
Total ...	7,011
Less amount received from Shumbhoo Nath Pundit grant ...	840
Total ...	6,171

3. Each patient cost Rs. 280, while the cost for each patient at the Mayo Hospital in 1876 was about Rs. 100.

4. The native department here meets no want that cannot be provided for elsewhere. Very few of the patients come from this neighbourhood. One day last month I counted the number of patients from Bhowanipore, and I found that there were only five out of 21; and last year, out of 531 patients admitted, only 110 came from Bhowanipore—a daily average of about five.

5. The hospital accommodation for Europeans and Natives in Calcutta is in excess of the demand for it if sick and curable persons only are admitted. Dr. Cayley authorizes me to state that he can take in 20 more men into the Mayo Hospital, and Dr. French told me that he had room and spare funds at Russapugla. I believe there is room for more patients at Sealdah also. The Chandney Hospital is never full. So that there is really no need whatever for the native ward at this hospital, and the money expended upon it is almost entirely wasted.

6. I therefore recommend that the Rs. 6,000 belonging to the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit grant may be made over to Dr. French to build a ward at the Bhowanipore Dispensary for six or eight patients, which is all the amount of in-door hospital accommodation Bhowanipore requires, and that the ward here be closed.

7. I may add that the patients have been steadily diminishing since the abolition of the out-patient department. They amount to-day to 11 only, and they are not likely to increase. In fact, a native in-patient department cannot be *efficiently* kept up without an out-patient department, and the closure of the one is almost a necessary consequence of the abolition of the other, on account of their inter-dependence.

No. 1691, dated Calcutta, the 22nd April 1878.

From—COLMAN MACAULAY, Esq., Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Judicial, Political, and Appointment Departments,
To—The President of the Committee appointed to report on the management of Medical Institutions and on Medical Expenditure in Bengal.

I AM directed to forward, for the purpose of being laid before your Committee, the accompanying copy of a letter* from the Surgeon-General, Bengal, and of its enclosed communication from the Superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital, recommending that the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Ward attached to the hospital should be closed, and the sum of Rs. 6,000, belonging to the Fund, which was transferred to Government, made over to the Civil Surgeon of the 24-Pergunnahs for the construction of a suitable ward at the Bhowanipore Dispensary.

* No. 210BG, dated 8th instant.

2. I am at the same time to forward copy of the papers marginally noted, which explain the circumstances under which the opening of the ward was sanctioned by Government, and to request that your Committee will be good enough to favour the Lieutenant-Governor with an expression of their opinion on the proposals of the Surgeon-General, Bengal.

Medical Proceedings for November 1875, Nos. 39-41.

No. 45, dated Calcutta, the 10th May 1878.

From—R. HARVEY, Esq., M.B., Secy. to the Committee on Medical Expenditure,
To—The Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Judl., Political and Appt. Depts.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the Committee held at the General Hospital on the 6th instant, it was resolved—

"That, in the opinion of the Committee, the Sumbhoo Nath Ward is unnecessary, as the patients can be accommodated elsewhere; that it is expensive and out of all proportion to its use; and that it should be closed at once, and the money received from the Sumbhoo Nath Committee be returned to them."

REVISED SCHEME FOR THE WORKING OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—EDUCATION.

Calcutta, the 29th July 1878.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Government Resolution, dated 30th September 1872, for bringing the officers of the Education Department into closer connection with the officers of the general administration and for localizing educational control.

Read also—

Government Resolution No. 2061, dated 20th July 1877, containing a review of the practical working and results of the system of educational administration inaugurated by the Government Resolution of 30th September 1872, and the modifications introduced therein from time to time.

A letter from the Officiating Director of Public Instruction, No. 5T, dated 18th June 1878, submitting an analysis of the opinions of the various authorities who have been consulted on the scheme of educational administration set forth in the Government Resolution of 20th July 1877, cited above.

In the Resolution of the 20th July 1877, the Lieutenant-Governor reviewed the results of the system of educational administration established by Sir George Campbell in 1872, and referred to the changes which it had been found necessary to introduce into that system from time to time, in order to secure its easy and efficient working. While upholding the leading principles of the educational reforms of 1872, namely, the control by the Magistrate of primary education and the closer association of the Education Department with the executive officers of Government, the Lieutenant-Governor declared it to be his opinion that the new system had failed to utilize the superior inspecting officers of the department, partly by encumbering them with formal duties of audit and account, and partly by treating them in a great measure as mere advisers and inspectors, without providing for the employment of their accumulated experience in matters of educational administration. The value of the services rendered to the cause of education by the District Education Committees throughout Bengal was fully acknowledged; but at the same time the Lieutenant-Governor acquiesced in that limitation of their powers, which experience has shown to be desirable. Finally, it was proposed to settle more definitely the relative positions and duties of the various officers concerned in the educational operations of the State.

2. Before carrying out the changes proposed in the Resolution of July 1877, the Lieutenant-Governor caused it to be circulated to all Commissioners, Magistrates, and Circle Inspectors for their opinion. By the great majority of the officers consulted, the principle of the proposed changes has been cordially welcomed. But, as might have been anticipated in a case of this nature, considerable differences of opinion have been expressed on points of detail. The Lieutenant-Governor fully acknowledges the value of the improvements which have been suggested by some of the officers consulted, and many of these suggestions have been adopted. In regard to certain branches of educational administration, the Resolution of July 1877 laid down a procedure which required the mutual co-operation of educational and local civil officers, and consequently involved numerous references from one to the other in carrying on the business of education. Such co-operation is attended with no slight advantages; and it is hoped that the changes now to be made will still secure the interest of civil officers in educational work, and will encourage them to continue to give that support and assistance which have been found so useful an aid to educational progress. At the same time, the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to overlook the fact that the system of mutual references in administering the business of an important department involves delay and lessens responsibility to an extent which may easily become injurious. He has therefere resolved to adopt the principle of a definite separation of duties between the officers of the Education

Department on the one hand, and the Magistrates and the District Education Committees on the other, subject only to the condition that the officers of either class shall continue to enjoy reasonable opportunities of obtaining information and of giving assistance in regard to work not placed under their direct control.

3. From the concurrent testimony of the officers who have been consulted on the subject, it is clear that the work done by the Circle Inspectors is of the most useful kind, and that it is to the advantage of education that they should be closely concerned, not only with the inspection of schools, but with the administration of the ordinary business of the department. It was stated in the previous Resolution on this subject that the causes which have chiefly impeded the work and detracted from the efficiency of these officers are, firstly, the duties with which they have been burdened as auditors of multifarious school accounts; and secondly, the unmanageable area of their circles of inspection. With regard to the first point, it has been represented by some officers that the withdrawal of the audit of school accounts from the hands of the Inspectors will weaken their control over the schools in their jurisdiction; but after a full consideration of this objection, the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to perceive the existence of any good grounds for anticipating such a result. In most cases the examination of bills and the record of expenditure are duties that fall within the ordinary routine of an office. It is only in occasional instances that any check other than a formal one is required, and these cases will be sufficiently provided for by requiring the Inspectors to report to the Director every case in which they may decide that a grant should be suspended or a bill retrenched. The arrangements for transferring the business of account-keeping from the hands of the Inspectors will therefore be carried out from the beginning of the next financial year, or as soon as the necessary accommodation can be provided in the Director's office.

4. In the second place, there can be no doubt that the efficiency of the Inspector's work will be increased by reducing its amount, and this reduction may be effected either by contracting the area which he has to supervise, or by giving him assistance within the existing area, and thus limiting the extent of his duties. For this purpose the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to strengthen the superior inspecting agency by the appointment of officers, for the most part natives of the country, who will be styled "Assistant Inspectors of Schools," each of whom will have to supervise education throughout the districts of one Commissioner's division. These officers will form no separate link in the administrative chain; their business will be to collect for the Inspector, within whose circle they work, such information about the condition and progress of schools as the latter officer is now unable to obtain by personal inspection, owing to the inconvenient extent of his local jurisdiction. It will, however, be open to the Government, taking into consideration from time to time the varying circumstances of different localities, to give (as has been done in Orissa for some years past) any Assistant Inspector the administrative charge of the division in which he works. He would thus be placed, with the title of Joint Inspector, in immediate relations with the Director; but at the same time his division would not be removed altogether from the supervision and control of the Inspector of the circle to which it belongs. It will probably be sufficient for the present if Assistant Inspectors are appointed for the Bhagulpore, Chota Nagpore, and Chittagong Divisions, in addition to the Joint Inspector now working in Orissa. The gradation scheme, which has been prepared by this Government and is now before the Secretary of State, will, if sanctioned, enable this Government to make any further appointments of this kind that may from time to time be deemed necessary.

5. As regards the proposed division of administrative duties between civil officers on the one hand and the officers of the Education Department on the other, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that in each district the Magistrate, associating with himself the District Committee as a consultative body, should retain general control over all that concerns primary education, including the administration of the primary grant, the examination for, and award of, primary scholarships, and the management of the third grade normal schools for the training of *gurus*, wherever such a school exists. The District Committee, besides assisting the Magistrate in matters of primary

education, will further undertake the general supervision of the zillah school, so far as regards the maintenance of the building, the financial affairs of the school, and the settlement of questions of discipline that may be referred to them by the head-master of the school; in all matters, in fact, except the determination of the course of instruction and the appointment or promotion of teachers, though their representations on these last excepted points will also receive the fullest attention. Second grade colleges, when not in charge of officers of the present *graded* service, will also be subject to the general control of the District Committee in the same way as zillah schools.

6. As regards secondary education, it is believed that the services of district officers can best be utilised in promoting education of this class by relieving them from the direct control of schools, and at the same time by authorizing them to inspect schools, and by requiring that due regard be paid to their representations. The Magistrate should in fact be regarded as an *ex-officio* visitor of schools of every class throughout his district, with power to make recommendations and suggestions to the Assistant Inspector, the Circle Inspector, or the Director, as he may think fit, or as the nature of the case may seem to require. The Circle Inspector will have the direct control and management of secondary education in his hands, including the local administration of the grant-in-aid assignment and the supervision of aided schools. He will have the management of all middle and lower class Government schools and circle fund schools, including the appointment and promotion of all teachers in those schools; the selection of text-books in all schools other than primary; the examination for, and award of, middle and lower scholarships; the supervision of zillah schools, of normal schools of the first and second grades, and of all Government colleges and madrasahs under ungraded officers; and the appointment and promotion of all teachers in zillah schools and third grade normal schools with salaries below Rs. 100 a month. As regards the distribution of the grant-in-aid assignment, however, it must be understood that the Inspector, while dealing with all applications for grants in the first instance, will refer them with his own remarks and suggestions for the Magistrate's opinion. If the Magistrate and Inspector differ, the Director will have their opinions before him and will decide the point in dispute. In the same way no grant will be withdrawn from a school without a reference to the Magistrate, unless it is to be withdrawn for misconduct, in which case the Inspector can suspend the grant on his own authority and report the case at once to the Director for final orders. Again, as regards the distribution of scholarships, the Inspector should inform himself beforehand whether the Magistrate wishes any portion, up to one-third of the whole number, to be reserved for schools situated in backward parts of the district; but in making the awards he will be guided by the actual performances of the pupils from such schools, and must use his own discretion in this respect.

7. A Joint Inspector, to whom administrative duties are assigned, will occupy in his own division the postion of a Circle Inspector, subject, however, to certain limitations of authority. In order to secure uniformity in the administration of the grant-in-aid assignment throughout a circle, the Joint Inspector, after obtaining the opinion of the Magistrate, will forward all applications for aid to the Circle Inspector for transmission to the Director. All colleges and madrasahs under ungraded officers will be subject to the exclusive supervision of the Inspector. The zillah schools will be subject to inspection by both officers, but they will be under the special supervision of the Circle Inspector, who will make in them all appointments and promotions of teachers whose salaries are under Rs. 100 a month. Similarly, appointments of Rs. 50 and upwards, to the limit of Rs. 100 a month, in other Government schools in the division, will be made by the Circle Inspector. In this way the Circle Inspector will be secured in the possession of ample information and control in regard to the schools of the area separated from his immediate jurisdiction and placed under the Joint-Inspector, while he will be relieved of much administrative detail.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor does not consider it necessary to define very precisely the duties of an Assistant Inspector having no separate jurisdiction. The Circle Inspector, who has charge of the general supervision of education, both primary and secondary, and has also numerous and important administra-

tive duties to perform, will employ the Assistant Inspector in such a way as will enable him most efficiently to discharge those duties. In general, however, the Circle Inspector will take under his special charge all English schools, middle as well as higher class, making it his aim to improve the English teaching in the former class of schools, and to become familiar, by frequent and thorough inspection, with the merits of every teacher in the latter. He will therefore, as a rule, probably find it advisable to make over to the Assistant Inspector under him the general supervision of vernacular education. The Assistant Inspector, however, should by no means be precluded from visiting middle English schools, the education in which has by recent orders* been placed on a vernacular basis, nor even Government zillah and other higher English schools, his connection with which it is desirable further to confirm by making him a member of all District Education Committees within his division. In the same way, the Circle Inspector, to whom the Director will look for information and advice about education of every class within his circle, will see the necessity of making himself familiar with vernacular (including primary) schools, not only through the reports of his assistants, but also by personal inspection as occasion offers. The Circle Inspector in fact is to be regarded as the chief administrative officer of the department, and as the local authority who is immediately responsible for the state of secondary education throughout his circle.

* Resolution No. 3005, dated 16th October 1877.

9. The Director will be held responsible to Government for the state of education of every kind. Superior education in colleges and madrasahs is placed under his immediate control. In matters of secondary education, the final distribution of the grant-in-aid assignment will rest with the Director, all grants being sanctioned and withdrawn by him. He will also determine the scale of the establishment in all Government schools as regards salaries from Rs. 50 up to Rs. 150; the establishments below the former limit being settled by the Circle Inspector (in communication with the District Education Committee in the case of zillah schools), while all salaries of Rs. 150 and upwards will require the sanction of Government. He will appoint and promote all Sub-Inspectors, and all teachers with salaries of Rs. 100 up to a limit of Rs. 200 a month, officers drawing salaries of Rs. 200 and upwards being appointed by Government and gazetted. In the case of normal and collegiate schools and Government madrasahs, the Director will fix the establishment and appoint all teachers of every class. Lastly, in order to enforce the responsibility of the Director with regard to primary education, he must be recognized as holding the same relation to that as to other branches of instruction. In the case of primary education, however, he has to look not to his departmental subordinates, but to the Magistrate for information. It must be understood that the Magistrate is at full liberty to consult any educational officer on matters relating to primary education and the course of study in primary schools; and again, that an Inspector or Joint-Inspector is entitled to bring to the notice of the Magistrate directly any points of importance relating to primary education, and to offer any suggestions thereon, though in neither case is the Magistrate *bound* to act upon the advice. In this way opportunities will be given to all these officers for the full interchange of opinions; and if disputed questions of importance arise, they should be brought to the notice of the Director, whose decisions will generally be final. But if in any case the Commissioner, to whom the Magistrate is entitled to refer in this as in other matters of district administration, thinks fit to uphold the view of the district officer, the Director will refer the question to Government for orders.

10. The Deputy Inspector is the local educational officer who is charged with the immediate supervision of schools of all classes in his district, with the exception of the zillah school, which, however, he is empowered to visit as a member of the District Education Committee. He is thus subordinate to the Magistrate in regard to primary education, and to the Circle Inspector or Joint-Inspector in regard to secondary education. His merits will be tested and his promotion decided by the reports which the Magistrate, as well as the Circle Inspector, may give of his work. No confusion is likely to arise from this arrangement, which in no sense makes the Deputy Inspector less a departmental officer than before; since his subordination to the

Magistrate arises from the fact that the latter is concerned with education as the officer in charge of the district. Still, as it has been urged by some local officers that the Magistrate and the Circle Inspector may require the Deputy Inspector's services at the same time, it is necessary to lay down the rule that the Magistrate, as the officer in more immediate connection with the Deputy Inspector's primary duties, will have the first claim on his services. In order to keep the Magistrate informed of the condition of all classes of schools in his district, the Deputy Inspector will submit his diaries to the Inspector through the Magistrate. The bills and accounts of all kinds which he now submits to the Inspector he will, under the Magistrate's orders, forward to the Director's office for audit, when the proposed account and audit branch is established there. The accounts of primary schools will be passed by the Deputy Inspector under the Magistrate's orders. The Deputy Inspectors are gazetted officers who are appointed and dismissed by Government. Their promotion will rest with the Director, who alone is authorized to suspend or punish them when in his judgment this is necessary.

11. With regard to Sub-Inspectors and their relation to sub-divisional officers, each Magistrate will make, in his own district, the arrangements that he may think best. In some districts the Magistrate will keep in his own hands the direct control of primary education throughout his district; in others he may find it necessary or expedient to transfer the local management of primary schools to the sub-divisional officer, who will, in that case, be the Sub-Inspector's immediate superior. The Lieutenant-Governor would remind Magistrates of the wisdom of giving those of their subordinates who may hereafter be district officers an opportunity of gaining an insight into the management of schools while yet in charge of sub-divisions. Without such early training these officers will hardly be qualified, when they are appointed to be District Magistrates, to carry on the work of primary education in an efficient and satisfactory manner.

12. Sub-Inspectors will be appointed, promoted, degraded, and dismissed by the Director; but they may be suspended by the Magistrate, who will report the facts of such cases to the Inspector. With the Circle Inspector's concurrence, the Magistrate may transfer any Sub-Inspector within the limits of his district. The Director alone has the power to transfer a Sub-Inspector from one district to another.

13. The clerk of the District Committee is in all districts to be treated as the clerk of the Deputy Inspector, and should assist in conducting that officer's correspondence at head-quarters. The Deputy Inspector's office must be regarded as a branch of the Magistrate's office.

14. By the division of duties above prescribed, it is intended to relieve Magistrates on the one hand, and the officers of the Education Department on the other, of direct responsibility in regard to certain classes of schools, and not to lessen their common interest in the general progress of education. Education is a branch of good government in which executive officers, no less than those directly attached to the Education Department, are bound to concern themselves, and in which their co-operation is essential to complete success. The time which a district officer may devote to the active promotion of higher education must greatly depend not only upon his personal inclinations, but upon the other duties which he is called upon to perform; but it is to the advantage of the public service that, if he has the requisite leisure and inclination, he should enjoy every facility for assisting in educational work other than that which is placed under his direct control. He is therefore empowered, and indeed invited, to suggest to any educational officer, whether Inspector or Director, whatever criticism or advice he may consider called for from his personal knowledge of his district; and such suggestions must always be duly considered by the officers to whom they are made. District Committees, again, are entitled to address the Director or the Inspector in reference to the qualifications of the teachers employed, and the course of study followed, in the zillah or other Government school at district head-quarters, should they consider any change desirable. It has already been explained that the Inspectors, while refraining from interference with the action of the Magistrates in matters of primary education, are always to be ready to assist them whenever their assistance may be asked for.

15. The relations of Inspectors to Commissioners call for no further definition. The Commissioner must be kept as fully informed of the progress of education in his division, and enjoy as good opportunities of taking an active part in it, as he may wish. The connection of the Inspector with the Commissioner has always been more or less close, according as the latter has been disposed to take an active personal interest in the work of public instruction, or to leave its management entirely in the hands of the officers of the department. It will be understood, in brief, that the Inspector must supply the Commissioner with whatever information or assistance he may require in connection with the work of education in his division.

16. The change of system now determined upon will be brought into operation at once, and the Director and Commissioners will be requested to notice its working in their annual reports.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 27th July 1878.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
	Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN. 1	Burdwan. July 27 '78	4·36	Rain fell at intervals. There was a heavy shower at head-quarters on the afternoon of the 27th, the fall being 1·55 inches. There is an improvement in the prospects of the crops. The transplantation of winter rice is going on, but more rain is still wanted. General health is good.
	Cutwa ...	2·41	
	Raneegunge ...	1·34	
	Bood-Bood ...	2·07	
	Jehanabad ..	0·95	
	Culna ...	0·84	
2	Bankoora, „ 27 „	3·29	The rain which held off last week came down in sufficient quantity for rice culture. There is much moisture in the air. The prospects of the crops are now good. During last week rice was as high as 9½ seers in the east of the district. Some cholera cases are reported at Jaipore.
3	Beerbhoom, „ 27 „	2·45	Good rain all over the district on the 25th, 26th and 27th; the rain in the south (where it was most urgently wanted) being the heaviest, nearly double the fall at the station. The state and prospects of the crops are very much improved by the late rain. The nursery rice is being rapidly planted out everywhere. There is now no reason why the crop should not be a fair average one if the favourable weather continues.
4	Midnapore, „ 27 „	3·97	Weather—cloudy. The recent heavy rain has been most useful, and there is no longer cause for anxiety. Prices are already falling.
5	Hooghly, „ 27 „	7·86	Weather—cloudy and rainy almost throughout the week. Heavy showers on the 25th, 26th and 27th. The prospects of the early crops are good. The transplanting of *amun* has commenced. The present heavy showers will greatly benefit the crops.
	Howrah, „ *29 „	5·38	Weather—seasonable. The rain has removed all cause for anxiety at present. Transplantation is being pushed on.
	Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN. 6	24-Pergunnahs, July 27 '78	5·64	Weather—showery; more seasonable than last week. Early rice is promising, and the seedlings in low lands are doing well. More rain is wanted. Public health is good.
7	Nuddea, „ 27 „	3·58	Weather—rainy and cool. The crops have improved of late. The present rainy weather is most beneficial. More rain is still wanted in some parts of the district.
8	Jessore, „ 27 „	2·52	Weather—cloudy and cool, light showers almost daily. The passing showers have benefitted the crops and improved the prospects generally. *Aus* is being reaped, and prospects are fairly good, except in the north-east of the district, where there has been a great deficiency of rain.
	Jhenida ...	1·09	
	Magoora ...	0·42	
	Narail ...	1·14	
	Khoolna ...	2·09	
	Bagirhat ...	4·56	
9	Moorshedabad, „ 27 „	1·19	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are improved, but more rain is wanted for *dhan* on the higher lands. Public health is fair.
	Jungypore ...	2·33	
	Rampore Hât ...	2·73	
	Lalbagh ...	1·07	
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVNS. 10	Dinagepore, „ 26 „	7·35	Heavy rain on 20th and 21st; slight showers on other days of the week. Fresh floods have occurred. Damage has been caused to the growing *aus* crop, and the transplanting of the *amun* rice is delayed.
11	Rajshahye, „ 27 „	3·25	There has been rain all over the district and in the Beauleah town. There was heavy rain on the night of the 25th. The prospects of the *dhan* crops continue to be satisfactory. The *ropa dhan* is being transplanted. More rain is still required. The price of rice at Nattore has fallen, owing to small importations by boat. Fever is prevalent in many parts of the district.
12	Rungpore, „ 26 „	12·06	It is still raining, though in slight drizzling showers. The state and prospects of the crops are now improving, as the flood is gradually running off, but much irreparable damage, it is feared, has been done to the crops in the low lands, especially in the eastern and northern portions of the district, which are most exposed to inundation. Public health is good for the time of year.
	Gaibanda ...	7·35	
	Bagdogra ...	6·51	
	Kurigram ...	10·67	
13	Bogra, „ 27 „	3·77	Weather—seasonable. Violent southerly and south-easterly winds occasionally prevailed. The standing crops are doing well, except in the east and south of the district, where a great deal of damage has been done by the inundation which has submerged nearly the whole of that part of the country. In some places the transplantation of *amun* on lower lands is nearly at a stand-still, owing to the lands being under water. Dry weather would do good. The general health of the district is fair.

* Report of 29th shows rainfall during the week ending 27th.

	No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)				
		Central Districts.—(Contd.)		
Rajshahye & Cooch Behar Divn.—*contd.*	14	Pubna, July 27 '78	3·08	Weather—stormy on the 26th and 27th Wind generally east-north-east There have been heavy showers and the rainfall is sufficient. The rice and jute crops on low lands have been swamped by the unusual and sudden rise of the floods, especially in the north of the district. There is a slight rise in prices. Health is good.
	15	Darjeeling	.....	Return not received.
	16	Julpigoree „ 27 „	1·93	Since the late heavy rain in the end of the previous week, there has been a break with hot sunshine and only a few light showers. The inundation of the 19th somewhat injured the *bhadoi* crops on the low lands, but otherwise both that crop and the *haimanta dhan* crop are reported as being very promising. *Bhadoi dhan* is being reaped, and the transplanting of the *haimanta dhan* is going on rapidly. Jute has been somewhat injured by the late heavy rain.
		Cooch Behar „ 25 „	14·26	The weather, which was cloudy and rainy, has been clear and hot during the last two days. There was a heavy fall of rain on the 21st and 22nd. If the break in the rains continues, people will be able to cut and dry *bitri* rice and transplant *haimanta* rice seedlings. All the rivers overflowed their banks, and there was a high flood on the 19th and 20th instant. Many parts of the country were covered with water and there was a good deal of distress amongst the people in places situated near the rivers, and much damage was done to the crops. It is stated that there was not such an inundation for more than 30 years. Many people lost their cattle, and there were also a few deaths. The loss suffered by the *bitri dhan* is not the same in all places; in the average it will not probably be less than four annas. The price of rice, which rose to Rs. 6-8 a maund, is coming down The flood has damaged the roads. Fever has not yet broken out anywhere.
		Dinhatta ...	11·94	
		Mathabhanga ...	14·53	
		Meckligunge ...	19·52	
		Eastern Districts.		
Dacca Divn.	17	Dacca July 27 '78	5·57	Weather—rainy. From Manickgunge the *aus* crop is reported to have been destroyed and the *amun* much injured by the floods. The inundation has also done mischief to the paddy within the limits of Srinuggur police station and in Keranigunge.
		Moonsheegunge (for week ending 24th)...	1·38	
		Manickgunge (for week ending 25th)...	3·26	
	18	Furreedpore, July 27 '78	3·25	Weather—rainy, with a high east wind. The rivers are rapidly rising. The state and prospects of the crops are good, except that a portion of the *aus* has been destroyed by the sudden rise of the rivers.
		Madaripore ...	4·02	
	19	Backergunge, „ 25 „	2·86	Weather—not so wet as desirable The prospects of both rice crops are fair, but the rainfall has been rather deficient, particularly in Bhola. Public health is good. Cattle disease is still reported in Perozepore.
	20	Mymensingh, „ 26 „	4·30	Weather—seasonable. Showers heavy and frequent. The crops on the chur lands are entirely destroyed by the unusual flood of the Jamoona. Much land in Attea is also uncultivated from this cause. The crops on all high lands are very promising.
	21	Tipperah, „ 26 „	1·31	Sky cloudy. Slight showers at intervals. More rain is expected. *Aus dhan* is being reaped. *Amun dhan* promises well.
		Brahmunbaria ...	1·83	
		Chandpore ...	0·71	
Chittagong Divn.	22	Chittagong, „ 25 „	4·45	Rain has been falling incessantly for the last 40 hours. Prospects continue good, but the present rain will have given the low lands quite as much water as they want. Rice, again, is ten annas lower than last week.
	23	Noakholly „ 25 „	4·09	A light shower of rain during the week which has been unusually dry and hot. Weather has changed during the last 24 hours and 3·57 inches have been registered in that time. The prospects of the crops are good. The cultivation for the *amun* crop continues. Public health is good.
	24	Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 23 „	3·04	Weather—cloudy, with occasional rain throughout the week. The early *joom* paddy crop is ripening in small quantities The seedlings of *aus* paddy are now being transplanted by the plough cultivators.
		Hill Tipperah „ 24 „	0·91	There were light showers almost daily, The weather at the time of report showed signs of an approaching heavy storm of rain. The crops in all parts of the State are doing well and very promising. Public health is good.
BEHAR.				
Patna Divn.	25	Patna, July 27 '78	1·50	Weather—seasonable. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report.
	26	Gya, „ 27 „	1·83	The general appearance of the sky was cloudy. The maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade was 97·8°. The state of the crops continues to be satisfactory. It is in some places represented that more rain is required for the transplantation of the *aghani dhan*. On the night of the 26th three-fourths of an inch of rain fell at the Sudder station. If this fall has been general over the entire district, it will be most opportune, and make the transplantation successful everywhere. Small-pox is reported to prevail to some extent at Nabinuggar and Daoodnuggar. The public health elsewhere is good. The cattle everywhere are healthy.
		Nowada ...	0·90	
		Aurungabad ...	1·02	
		Jehanabad ...	3·80	
	27	Shahabad, „ 27 „	1·87	There was a break during the week with strong east wind and cloudless skies, but heavy rain fell on the night of the 26th, and there is prospect of more. The prospects of the *bhadoi* are excellent. Rain was wanted for transplantation, but we may hope to get enough now.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BEHAR.—(Contd.)		
	PATNA.—(Contd.)		
28	Durbhunga, July 27 '78	0·36	Weather—cloudy and generally cool, with a strong east wind. The prospects of the crops are good, but the prices are still high.
29	Mozufferpore, „ 27 „	0·34	Weather—cloudy, with strong east wind. The prospects of all crops continue very good. A little fine weather is now wanted in Seetamurhee sub-division. No report has been received from Hajeepore.
	Seetamurhee ...	3·45	
30	Sarun, „ 27 „	0·45	Weather—cloudy, with high east wind and occasional showers. The *bhadoi* crops are coming up well. In some places rice seedlings are being transplanted. *Aghani* paddy is germinating in low lands. Prices have considerably risen. A fall of rain would now do good.
	Sewan ...	0·54	
	Gopalgunge ...	Nil	
31	Chumparun, „ 27 „	1·67	Weather—cloudy. Strong easterly winds. The prospects of the crops continue good. The transplanting of the rice and the weeding of the *bhadoi* are being pushed on vigorously. Prices are easier.
	BHAGULPORE DIVISION.		
32	Monghyr, „ 27 „	3·80	Heavy rain. The prospects of the crops are decidedly good.
	Beguserai ...	0·18	
	Jamui ...	1·13	
33	Bhagulpore, „ 27 „	0·79	Weather—seasonable. There has been good rain in the south of the district. The *bhadoi* prospects are good. The transplanting of the winter rice is making good progress. Prices are stationary.
34	Purneah, „ 27 „	0·96	Strong easterly wind and light showers. Weather bright and favourable. *Bhadoi* is reported very good, but in the north-east and south-west of the district the Koosi and Mohanunda have inundated the country, and done some damage.
	Kissengunge ...	5·52	
	Arrareah ...	4·21	
35	Maldah, „ 27 „	1·72	Weather—very cloudy, with constant showers of rain and squalls. It is reported that the *bhadoi or aus dhan* on the chur lands near Rajmehal, and on the low lands by the Ganges, has suffered from the rise of the river, otherwise the state and prospects of the crops throughout the district continue good.
36	Sonthal Perghs. „ 27 „	5·31	Weather—very close and hot up to the 24th; since then a strong east wind and continued rain. The rainfall up to 24th was most partial. Rain is wanted badly at Jamtara, where the transplanting is very backward. There has been excessive rain at Deoghur, Godda and Rajmehal, and the maize and other high land crops have suffered, though the *bhadoi dhan* is good. In Pakour and Doomka the prospects all round are good.
	Godda ...	4·89	
	Pakour ...	4·85	
	Rajmehal ...	4·5	
	Jamtara ...	4·52	
	ORISSA.		
	ORISSA DIVS.		
37	Cuttack July 27 '78	4·05	Weather—cloudy and rainy. There has been much rain during the week, though the rainfall at the sub-divisions is much less than that at head-quarters. Being opportune and general, it has done much good to the crops, even those which were about to fade. The crops are now thriving well; the *sarad* on irrigated lands is being ploughed for the second time and the *beali* is being weeded.
38	Pooree „ 25 „	1·60	Weather—seasonable. Rain fell in almost all parts of the district and did much good to all crops. There was rain in the Chilka Lake tracts. Exportation is still going on. The barque left the port with 5,578 bags of rice and other grains. Common rice sells at $9\frac{9}{16}$ to $11\frac{14}{16}$ seers the rupee. Public health is generally good, though a few cases of cholera were reported from the north-east of the district.
	Khoorda ...	1·05	
39	Balasore, „ 26 „	3·38	The rain which has fallen since the 22nd instant has done immense good, and has removed all fear of the immediate failure of the crop. A regular and unstinted rainfall during the rest of the season will yield a sufficient food-supply, though the crop must necessarily be poor and late, and the area of cultivation will be unusually contracted. The cultivators are enjoying free irrigation from the third range of the High Level Canal. Cholera is causing great mortality, drinking water being scarce and bad.
	CHOTA NAGPORE.		
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, July 26 '78	3·53	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable in the greater part of the district. The reports from the south-eastern portion of the district are not so favourable, owing to the insufficient fall of rain in that direction, where ploughing is said to be at a stand-still. From the Pachumba sub-division the reports are very favourable.
41	Lohardugga, „ 27 „	3·36	Weather—seasonable. Heavy rain at head-quarters and in the vicinity; heavy rain is also reported from several thanas, but more rain is wanted in the east and south of the district. All crops everywhere look well. *Goondli* and Indian-corn promise magnificently. The heavy rain, wherever it has fallen, will now enable transplanting being done. Prices are slightly more favourable. In the Palamow sub-division the prospects of the *bhadoi* crops are excellent everywhere; the *dhan* seed-beds everywhere are looking well, and will be ready for transplanting in ten or twelve days, by which time it is to be hoped a good deal more rain will have fallen. General health is good.
42	Singbhoom „ 26 „	1·90	At 4 P.M. on the 22nd it commenced raining and has rained ever since, but the heavy rain only commenced on the 25th. The prospects of the crops were as bad as could be at the commencement of the week, but the late heavy rain, which still continues, will doubtless mend matters greatly. The reports from the Dhalbhoom pergunnah in the east were so bad, both as regards the prospects of the crops and the condition of the people, that the District Superintendent of Police has been deputed there to commence relief works if necessary. General health is good.
43	Manbhoom „ 27 „	2·14	Continuous light rain and drizzle. Heavy rain is wanted. The state and prospects of the crops are somewhat improved. The light rain which has fallen has done much good in bringing on the *bhadoi* crops and sugarcane, but the complaint is general that sufficiently heavy rain has not fallen to admit of transplantation. The seedlings of the great rice crop are still for the most part on their beds. From the west and south-east the reports are very bad. The people are emigrating from the west and threatened with starvation in the south-east. Rice is supposed to be selling at 8 seers for the rupee in the south-east, but complaints have been made that it cannot be got at any price.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 30th July 1878.

D. BARBOUR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 7th to 13th July 1878.	Rain from 14th to 20th July 1878.	Rain from 1st January 1878.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1878.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	1·93	1·42	25·06	20th July	
		Cutwa	2·27	3·37	25·92	ditto	
		Culna	2·37	0·33	27·95	ditto	
		Bood-Bood	2·19	2·86	18·33	ditto	
		Raneegunge	1·45	4·89	21·18	ditto	
		Jehanabad	1·17	1·22	21·51	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	1·13	0·36	23·13	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	2·64	0·75	26·16	ditto	
		Hetampore	1·00	0·84	19·22	ditto	
		Roypore	1·95	2·08	19·24	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	1·02	0·06	11·25	ditto	
		Tumlook	1·67	0·68	21·38	ditto	
		Ghattal	0·20	0·52	22·17	ditto	
		Contai... Dy. Collr.'s Office...	1·22	0·86	13·86	ditto	
		Contai... Exe. Engr.'s Office	1·41	0·77	13·11	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	1·86	0·92	34·09	ditto	
		Serampore	0·87	0·69	26·00	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	0·66	0·88	26·59	ditto	
		Maheshreka	1·45	0·29	27·64	ditto	
Presidency.	Central Districts.						
	24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island	0·67	3·37	13·03	ditto	
		Observatory	0·82	1·10	24·77	ditto	
		Alipore ... Dispensary ...	0·88	1·46	30·60	ditto	
		Alipore ... Jail ...	0·88	1·37	29·76	ditto	
		Busseerhat	7·56	3·58	34·68	ditto	
		Baraset	0·61	0·97	28·67	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	3·17	1·50	25·24	ditto	
		Barripore	2·32	1·91	26·28	ditto	
		Satkhira	4·47	4·41	39·11	ditto	
		Barrackpore	0·96	0·45	26·10	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	0·96	0·51	26·49	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	3·38	0·86	24·93	ditto	
		Bongong	2·51	0·60	32·47	ditto	
		Meherpore	2·93	2·24	21·70	ditto	
		Chooadanga	5·05	2·24	33·44	ditto	
		Kooshtea	5·19	2·79	33·84	ditto	
		Ranaghat	2·12	1·34	34·65	ditto	
		Jessore	2·54	2·81	35·66	ditto	
		Narail	2·44	3·31	26·95	ditto	
	Jessore	Khoolna	2·49	4·08	31·96	ditto	
		Jhenidah	4·04	0·58	28·61	ditto	
		Bagirhat	3·48	3·33	32·19	ditto	
		Magoorah	10·21	2·52	38·56	ditto	
		Berhampore	2·41	3·11	30·09	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	1·36	1·53	23·20	ditto	
		Lallbagh	1·08	1·07	20·94	ditto	
	Moorshedabad ...	Jungypore	4·13	0·45	23·16	ditto	
		Azimgunge	1·66	0·37	20·21	ditto	
		Lalgolla	2·79	0·65	20·38	ditto	
		Kandee	2·98	0·32	22·71	ditto	
Rajshahye.	Dinagepore ...	Dinagepore	7·37	6·06	47·24	ditto	
		Raigunge	3·94	6·42	38·94	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	6·11	1·62	27·92	ditto	
		Chanchal	5·26	3·97	28·98	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	6·44	5·27	32·24	ditto	
		Nattore	3·64	8·13	35·97	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	25·46	8·64	76·75	ditto	
		Bhabanigunge	8·01	5·83	58·03	ditto	
		Kurigram	19·15	9·30	78·34	ditto	
		Bagdogra	7·35	1·16	78·67	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	7·34	6·90	38·95	ditto	
		Sherpore	5·71	7·13	39·95	ditto	
		Nowkhilla	3·77	6·58	34·72	ditto	
		Panchbibi	7·86	6·90	40·49	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	5·16	1·61	33·57	ditto	
		Serajgunge	Not recd.	4·00	29·89	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling... Telegraph Office	11·05	4·78	62·82	ditto	
		Darjeeling... Hospital ...	11·00	3·78	56·83	ditto	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	9·32	26·29	86·65	ditto	
		Boda	9·98	11·26	68·23	ditto	
		Buxa Civil Surgeon's Office ...	16·41	24·69	108·36	ditto	
		Titalya	9·14	14·73	69·96	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States.	Cooch Behar	7·89	5·44	99·24	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 7th to 13th July 1878.	Rain from 14th to 20th July 1878.	Rain from 1st January 1878. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1878. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL—*continued.*							
	Eastern Districts.		Inches.	Inches.		1878.	
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca... Telegraph Office	7·38	Not recd.	29·21	13th July	
		Dacca... Hospital	8·77	1·80	35·65	20th July	
		Moonsheegunge	7·61	0·60	44·03	ditto	
		Manickgunge	9·34	3·47	28·82	ditto	
	Furreedpore ...	Furreedpore	6·99	2·77	34·67	ditto	
		Goalundo	10·78	2·92	38·64	ditto	
		Madaripore	3·58	1·82	38·15	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal	1·86	1·31	29·19	ditto	
		Perozepore	2·08	3·49	35·79	ditto	
		Patooakhally	1·54	1·79	32·21	ditto	
		Bhola	2·56	1·20	31·63	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	5·91	3·80	44·64	ditto	
		Jamalpore	4·48	3·33	46·81	ditto	
		Atia	6·45	2·33	30·20	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	3·56	4·62	43·45	ditto	
Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Telegraph Office	10·82	4·85	43·99	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail ...	9·76	2·95	44·66	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar ...	2·57	7·70	52·54	ditto	
	Noakholly ...	Noakholly	3·96	2·18	41·11	ditto	
		Feuny	5·21	6·57	49·50	ditto	
	Tipperah ...	Comillah	5·62	1·35	46·58	ditto	
		Brahmunbariah	8·10	0·64	38·21	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rungamatee Hill... ...	4·64	5·29	41·66	ditto	
		Kuma	4·22	2·91	37·59	ditto	From 17th February.
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	5·29	1·05	40·21	ditto	
BEHAR.							
Patna.	Patna	Patna	7·14	2·50	19·21	ditto	
		Behar	6·40	2·64	18·69	ditto	
		Barh	8·32	4·50	23·02	ditto	
		Dinapore	4·26	1·79	14·47	ditto	
	Gya	Gya	2·23	1·71	16·36	ditto	
		Nowadah	1·95	1·60	16·97	ditto	
		Aurungabad	3·63	1·02	15·42	ditto	
		Jehanabad	5·89	4·32	20·06	ditto	
	Shahabad ...	Arrah	1·24	0·89	13·73	ditto	
		Sasseram	2·13	1·29	13·30	ditto	
		Buxar	5·04	1·24	14·51	ditto	
		Bhubooah	2·20	0·40	13·06	ditto	
	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore	5·25	2·03	21·23	ditto	
		Hajeepore	7·31	2·49	14·31	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	6·80	3·19	26·25	ditto	
	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga	4·33	0·76	19·24	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee	3·78	0·79	20·42	ditto	
		Tajpore	4·16	3·29	26·24	ditto	
	Sarun	Chupra	3·02	1·99	10·61	ditto	
		Sewan	3·19	2·13	11·15	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee	9·24	1·83	18·52	ditto	
		Bettiah	5·26	0·71	15·12	ditto	
		Segowlee	3·80	4·78	17·92	ditto	
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr ...	Monghyr	4·52	3·46	17·07	ditto	
		Begoosserai	3·90	3·55	20·49	ditto	
		Jamooee	5·77	1·54	18·86	ditto	
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	4·99	3·27	24·44	ditto	
		Soopool	3·48	1·50	15·76	ditto	
		Muddehpoora	4·70	3·20	25·69	ditto	
		Banka	4·43	6·30	27·79	ditto	
		Sonbursa	4·88	2·65	21·87	ditto	
	Purneah ...	Purneah	4·94	3·92	32·70	ditto	
		Kissengunge	7·16	7·42	40·71	ditto	
		Arrareah	7·25	5·74	40·24	ditto	
		Nya Doomka	1·61	1·62	14·83	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Rajmehal	15·70	3·20	67·37	ditto	
		Deoghur	4·38	4·98	30·42	ditto	
		Godda	6·49	4·12	30·04	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 7th to 13th 1878.	Rain from 14th to 20th July 1878.	Rain from 1st January 1878.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1878.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack Hospital ...	Nil	1·46	22·10	20th July	
		Jajpore	ditto	0·20	14·10	ditto	
		Kendraparah	0·20	3·50	15·30	ditto	
		Jagatsingpore	Nil	1·10	12·90	ditto	
		False Point	0·23	2·00	12·47	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	0·08	0·91	7·79	ditto	
		Khurdah	0·17	1·05	11·43	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore	Nil	0·23	17·20	ditto	
		Bhadrack	0·38	0·95	15·79	ditto	
		Jellasore	7·70	Nil	23·27	ditto	
		Sorah	1·34	0·86	20·14	ditto	
		Chaudbally	4·80	Not recd	23·69	13th July	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals.	Sumbalpore	0·46	ditto	11·41	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh... Jail ...	3·52	3·50	16·69	20th July	
		Hazareebagh... Dispensary	2·63	3·41	16·53	ditto	
		Pachamba	5·84	2·37	17·44	ditto	
	Lohardugga ...	Ranchee	1·25	0·57	16·47	ditto	
		Palamow	3·92	2·55	12·94	ditto	
	Singbhoom ...	Chyebassa	0·20	4·27	21·75	ditto	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia	0·53	0·37	22·41	ditto	
		Govindpore	5·60	1·47	20·41	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	14·05	6·42	89·33	ditto	
	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	2·19	Not recd.	41·98	13th July	
		Golaghat	0·65	ditto	40·19	ditto	
		Jorhat	2·73	ditto	34·14	ditto	
		Akyab	1·60	3·57	27·59	ditto	Not received 16th to 29th June.
	Rajpootana ...	Alwar	5·40	0·20	10·33	ditto	
		Jaipur	1·11	Nil	5·70	ditto	
		Sambhar	1·20	ditto	5·48	ditto	

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 27th July 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Office, Calcutta, during the month of May 1878.

N.B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperature and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea-level.	BAROMETER. Mean.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Range.	RADIATION THERMOMETERS. Solar. Mean.	Above max. in shade.	Max. Day.	Max. ○	Gross Nocturnal. Mean.	Above min. in shade.	Min. Day.	Min. ○	TEMPERATURE OF AIR. Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	Mean.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Highest max. Day.	Highest max. ○	Absolute range.	Lowest min. Day.	Lowest min. ○	VAPOUR TENSION. Mean.	From minima.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	HUMIDITY. Mean.	From minima.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	RAIN-FALL. In inches.	Number of days.
Seebsaugor ...	332	29·478	29·540	29·414	·126	146·3	60·0	17th	158·9	65·8	3·9	12th	60·9	86·3	16·6	69·7	77·0	76·3	83·5	31st	93·6	28·5	12th	65·1	...	·688	·746	·748	...	95	83	66	11·95	23
Goalpara ...	386	·388	·452	·322	·130	147·1	61·4	21st	155·8	68·2	1·8	4 & 8th	64·1	85·7	15·7	70·0	78·0	79·0	83·3	29th	92·6	27·1	8th	65·5	...	·643	·761	·733	...	92	77	65	12·00	15
Darjeeling ...	6912	23·371	23·419	23·336	·083	133·3	66·9	31st	146·2	45·7	5·8	11th	40·3	65·7	14·2	51·5	56·6	58·2	69·5	31st	73·7	25·0	4th	46·7	...	·347	·430	·433	...	91	88	82	8·43	17
Purneah ...	125	29·612	29·671	29·545	·126	151·1	59·0	1st	157·7	..	...	.....	...	92·1	20·3	71·8	81·9	84·0	89·8	31st	100·7	34·4	4th	66·3	...	·715	·781	·724	...	91	67	52	3·34	9
Durbhunga ...	166·32	...	·624	·493	·132	151·1	51·5	23rd	161·7	67·7	4·3	4th	63·2	99·6	28·0	71·5	...	83·4	88·6	1, 2, 3 & 4th	103·4	34·5	4, 5 & 18th	68·9	...	·577	·770	·697	...	75	68	54	5·55	10
Patna ...	179	·534	·598	·469	·129	162·3	63·8	31st	169·0	72·9	2·0	15th	62·1	98·5	23·6	74·9	85·6	88·3	93·5	31st	109·2	44·3	15th	64·9	...	·673	·700	·625	...	78	54	42	2·92	10
Gya ...	375	·360	·415	·289	·126	150·7	51·3	25th	160·4	...	...	.....	...	99·4	25·8	73·6	86·6	91·4	93·9	31st	107·8	41·6	15th	66·2	...	·660	·727	·708	...	80	50	46	2·41	10
Hazareebagh ...	2010	27·734	27·779	27·681	·099	152·1	59·7	5th	160·4	66·5	3·8	3rd	63·2	92·4	22·1	70·3	81·0	86·3	88·1	31st	99·5	38·7	15th	60·8	...	·555	·537	·483	...	75	44	39	3·41	13
Berhampore ...	66·45	29·677	29·738	29·607	·131	156·4	62·7	4th	169·2	68·5	4·8	8th	63·2	93·7	20·4	73·3	81·1	86·1	90·4	31st	102·7	33·5	4th	69·2	...	·733	·788	·782	...	89	67	58	5·23	11
Burdwan ...	99·09	·647	·716	·569	·147	155·0	61·7	6th	166·2	69·2	5·0	16th	61·0	93·3	19·0	74·3	82·3	86·7	92·3	31st	101·7	33·3	8th	68·4	...	·752	·907	·918	...	88	72	61	12·35	17
Jessore ...	33·3	·725	·783	·660	·123	152·7	61·2	24th	162·5	...	...	.....	...	91·5	16·5	75·1	89·8	85·0	87·9	31st	98·4	29·4	11th	69·0	...	·767	·937	·908	...	87	78	69	9·23	21
Dacca ...	35	·730	·787	·672	·115	164·5	74·0	21st	174·7	69·4	4·0	5 & 11th	63·2	90·5	17·0	73·4	81·7	85·3	86·5	31st	95·9	28·6	5th	67·3	...	·764	·861	·853	...	92	73	68	7·44	19
Silchar ...	87·4	·710	·774	·644	·130	148·2	61·7	21st	160·1	69·7	3·1	5th	62·1	86·5	15·6	70·8	79·1	80·7	86·2	31st	98·9	32·7	5th	66·2	...	·705	·794	·786	...	93	76	64	16·13	22
Chittagong ...	90	·706	·762	·651	·109	147·1	55·7	28th	156·3	49·7	25·5	13th	41·4	91·5	17·2	74·2	83·5	86·6	89·0	31st	97·7	29·7	5, 10 & 11th	68·0	...	·794	·873	·900	...	93	69	66	4·22	13
Domagree ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	87·3	15·4	71·9	...	81·1	85·5	31st	95·9	30·7	5th	65·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·94	13
Nipore ...	21·38	·740	·787	·659	·128	152·1	60·[illegible]	17th	156·7	71·5	3·0	11th	66·4	92·1	17·6	74·5	80·6	86·1	89·6	31st	99·5	30·5	15th	69·0	·878	·767	·893	·846	84	89	72	61	13·11	20
Saugor Island	6	·734	·789	·678	·111	...	...	.....	...	74·2	4·5	13th	67·4	88·6	9·9	78·7	85·6	88·4	89·0	30th	92·7	23·0	8th	69·7	·954	·814	·981	·998	77	82	73	73	3·44	9
Cuttack ...	80	·662	·713	·591	·122	157·3	56·6	20th	167·9	72·3	6·7	11th	67·0	100·7	21·7	79·0	87·8	91·6	93·5	20th	106·9	34·3	14th	72·6	...	·871	·814	·718	...	88	55	47	5·06	13
False Point ...	15·3	·734	·793	·676	·116	162·2	68·4	22nd	177·2	73·5	4·7	11th	66·9	93·8	16·3	77·5	82·6	89·4	87·8	31st	100·5	33·4	5th	67·1	...	·807	·913	·883	...	85	66	67	7·10	13
Vizagapatam ...	31	·743	·800	·690	·110	113·5	22·4	20th	125·8	77·7	8·1	4th	69·9	91·1	5·4	85·7	88·4	90·4	89·3	31st	95·3	13·5	13th	81·8	·897	·604	·882	·901	67	49	62	65	2·50	7
Madras ...	22	·790	·845	·724	·121	128·5	30·3	6th	141·4	80·4	1·2	24th	71·9	98·2	16·6	81·6	87·6	93·4	90·5	21st	107·1	35·1	24th	72·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	61	1·60	5
Akyab ...	20·44	·784	·832	·725	·107	150·8	58·6	22nd	160·5	72·5	4·2	10 & 11th	66·3	92·1	15·3	76·8	85·3	88·4	88·5	7th	94·5	25·1	12th	69·4	...	·824	·880	·907	...	90	65	67	4·45	9
Port Blair ...	61·16	·747	·788	·705	·083	142·4	51·5	14th	153·6	75·5	3·7	6, 27 & 31st	74·3	90·9	11·6	79·3	82·8	87·3	86·2	5th	96·1	19·7	18th	76·4	...	·993	1·011	·962	...	99	78	78	9·95	18
Kaneowry ...	78	·775	·821	·728	·093	140·8	55·1	11th	159·4	74·3	5·8	31st	70·2	85·3	5·4	80·0	82·9	85·5	85·7	5th	91·9	14·8	20th	76·1	...	·887	·959	·938	...	86	79	77	10·68	13
														April 1878.																				
Cuttack ...	80	·754	·820	·677	·143	159·5	56·7	27th	164·7	70·7	7·4	9th	62·0	102·7	24·6	78·1	88·8	92·1	97·7	29th	108·1	36·8	9th	71·3	...	·862	·694	·588	...	89	47	34	0·84	6

Calcutta—May 1878.

Mean barometric pressure of 25 years ...	29·659	Mean temperature of 25 years ...	86·0	Mean humidity of 25 years ...	73	Mean rainfall of 50 years ...	5·55
Ditto ditto of 1878 ...	·740	Ditto ditto of 1878 ...	80·6	Ditto ditto of 1878 ...	84	Actual fall in 1878	13·11
Excess in 1878	·081	Defect in 1878	5·4	Excess in 1878	11	Excess fall in 1878	7·56

Calcutta,
The 27th July 1878.

Alexander Pedler,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to sea-level, with Anemometric Results and Cloud Observations.

Stations.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	Wind.											Mean clouds.
			North.	North-east.	East.	Southeast.	South.	South-west.	West.	North-west.	Calm.	Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	
Seebsaugor	29·815	77·7	5	19	11	3	5	8	5	4	2	25 N 57° E	64·8	8·79
Goalpara	·778	78·9	...	6	22	8	4	...	..	1	21	51 S 81° E	109·3	4·61
Darjeeling	.....	...	1	1	...	1	20	12	8	3	15	50 S 34° W	...	8·60
Purneah	·737	82·2	...	8	28	13	2	5	3	3	...	56 S 79° E	87·1	3·69
Durbhunga	.....	...	1	8	31	6	2	4	5	5	...	48 N 88° E	125·9	3·71
Patna	·714	86·0	...	2	51	...	1	...	6	2	...	73 N 88° E	55·0	4·82
Gya	·737	87·4	13	15	13	4	2	1	6	4	4	43 N 39° E	88·7	3·95
Hazareebagh	·729	85·5	6	3	7	4	3	11	9	19	...	32 N 66° W	...	3·59
Berhampore	·744	81·2	2	7	19	10	6	10	6	2	...	33 S 55° E	113·4	5·60
Burdwan	·747	82·5	5	4	7	9	18	3	9	2	5	28 S 12° E	84·6	4·05
Jessore	·759	80·9	11	7	1	15	14	4	5	5	..	15 S 33° E	84·8	5·50
Dacca	·766	81·8	1	3	1	11	25	5	3	...	13	54 S ?° E	101·3	6·13
Silchar	·800	79·3	2	3	7	1	...	2	2	...	45	11 N 73° E	53·3	6·97
Chittagong	·797	83·7	4	1	2	2	15	12	11	1	12	42 S 40° W	115·6	6·69
Demagree	.....	...	15	3	1	9	3	5	7	8	11	19 N 34° W	...	0·90
Alipore	·762	80·7	6	6	13	12	33	32	12	10	...	40 S 19° W	145·3	4·59
Saugor Island ...	·740	85·6	4	3	8	11	50	39	5	4	...	63 S 13° W	276·0	5·32
Cuttack	·743	87·8	1	6	3	3	18	20	4	2	5	47 S 20° W	100·8	4·84
False Point	·749	82·6	...	...	1	10	23	16	7	2	3	67 S 16° W	213·4	5·74
Vizagapatam ...	·774	88·5	2	1	2	13	23	31	42	10	...	60 S 53° W	70·2	3·99
Madras	·812	87·6	...	...	3	38	17	3	1	...	...	86 S 30° E	208·0	4·80
Akyab	·802	85·3	1	3	10	7	8	12	14	6	...	28 S 34° W	84·4	5·58
Port Blair	·810	82·9	1	9	16	..	3	8	19	6	...	12 N 66° W	162·8	7·95
Nancowry	·855	83·1	...		11	17	...	25	6	3	...	45 S 6° W	173·7	4·40
						April 1878.								
Cuttack	·835	89·0	2	2	1	4	31	10	6	4	...	60 S 17° W	135·2	3·65

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet in elevation are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page, by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 18. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Captain Allan Cunningham's table, "Prof., Papers on Indian Engineering, No. CXIII." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperatures.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 18 on the preceding page, by adding 1° Fahrenheit for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Cloud.—This column gives the average proportion of clouded sky, a cloudless sky being indicated by *o*, and one completely overcast by 10.

The above, being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month which will show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

Alexander Pedler,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Calcutta,
The 27th July 1878.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 21st to 27th July 1878.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Hygrometer. Dry.	Hygrometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat. = 100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.*	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Alipore.	July 21st	10	29·637	29·658	88·0	83·0	80	S	2·5	0·09	FK, CK	*c*
		16	29·555	29·576	85·9	81·0	80	S S W	7·3	...	C, PC	*c*
	22nd	10	29·648	29·669	87·7	83·0	81	S E	6·3	0·20	C, FK, K	*c*
		16	29·552	29·576	86·8	81·7	80	S E	9·2	...	PK, FK	*c, g*
	23rd	10	29·570	29·591	85·7	80·3	78	S E	11·3	...	P, FK	*c*
		16	29·469	29·490	82·0	79·0	87	S	13·2	0·15	PC	*c*
	24th	10	29·580	29·602	79·0	78·2	96	S E	8·8	...	P, FK	*c, g, r*
		16	29·499	29·520	82·7	80·6	91	S	9·3	1·10	PC, FK	*c*
	25th	10	29·558	29·580	84·0	80 7	86	S E	4·3	0·22	PK, FK	*c*
		16	29·457	29 478	82·7	79·3	86	S S E	8·3	0·08	P, FK	*c, g*
	26th	10	29·601	29·623	78·8	77·4	93	S E	8·0	2 33	P, FK	*c, g*
		16	29·533	29·555	81·6	78·5	87	S S E	11·2	0·02	P, FK	*c*
	27th	10	29·627	29·649	80·0	78·8	95	S E	8·3	0·91	P, FK	*c*
		16	29·538	29·560	79·0	77·3	92	S	13·5	0·30	P, FK	*c, g*
Saugor Island.	July 21st	10	29·651	29·657	89·5	83 0	75	S	11	...	.....	*clouds low, moving rapidly with scuds*
		16	29·578	29·584	89	81·5	71	S	12	...	.....	*ditto ditto*
	22nd	10	29·640	29·646	91	83	70	E	8	...	.....	*c, p*
		16	29·547	29·553	89	83	77	E	8	0·23	.....	*c, p*
	23rd	10	29·554	29·560	84	82	91	E N E	5	0·79	.....	*c, threatening weather*
		16	29·447	29·453	85·5	81·5	84	E	12	0·08	.....	*ditto*
	24th	10	29·557	29·563	83	81·5	94	S S E	12	1·25	.....	*ditto*
		16	29·485	29·491	86	82	84	S S E	12	0·15	.....	*dark, gloomy weather.*
	25th	10	29·576	29·582	82	80·5	93	N W	12	1·69	.....	*p*
		16	29·477	29·483	87	83	84	S S W	4	0·93	.....	*c, threatening weather*
	26th	10	29·599	29·605	83	81	91	E S E	12	1·77	.....	*ditto*
		16	29·531	29·537	82·5	80	89	E S E	12	0·24	.....	*p*
	27th	10	29·623	29·629	83	80·5	89	E	13	0·15	.....	*c, threatening weather*
		16	29·535	29·541	82	80·5	93	E S E	12	0·25	.....	*ditto*
Chittagong.	July 21st	10	29·654	29·747	76·5	69·5	69	E S E	9	...	.....	*c, moist and muggy*
	22nd	10	29·624	29·715	86	8	76	C	3	...	.....	*threatening weather*
	23rd	10	29·593	29·684	86·5	79·5	72	S E	2	0·02	.....	*c, moist and muggy*
	24th	10	29·654	29·746	80	78·5	93	E	8	1·70	.....	*c, dark, gloomy weather*
	25th	10	29·637	29·729	78·5	77·5	95	E	7	2·87	.....	*c, continuous rain for upwards of*
	26th	10	29·693	29·785	78 5	77	93	E	6	2·33	.....	*c, continuous rain* [12 *hours*
	27th	10	29·738	29·829	86	78·5	70	E S E	5	...	.....	*g*
Akyab.	July 21st	10	29·755	29·777	79	76	87	S	3	1·77	.....	*c, continuous rain for upwards of*
	22nd	10	29·701	29·722	87·5	81·5	76	E N E	4	0·30	.....	*b, c* [12 *hours*
	23rd	10	29·721	29·743	79	78	95	S	4	3 70	.....	*c, continuous rain for upwards of*
	24th	10	29·765	29·786	81	79	91	S	9	2·51	.....	*c ditto* [12 *hours*
	25th	10	29·757	29·779	80	79	96	S S E	5	3·68	.....	*c ditto*
	26th	10	29·813	29·835	78	78	100	S E	4	3·11	.....	*c ditto*
	27th	10	29·810	29·832	78	77	95	S	5	2·53	.....	*ditto*
False Point.	July 21st	10	29·640	29·655	90·5	82·0	68	S E	4	0·11	.....	
	22nd	10	29·623	29·638	89	83	77	E N E	5	0·05	.....	*b, c*
	23rd	10	29·494	29·509	89	82	73	S E	8	0·29	.....	*p*
	24th	10	29·498	29·513	87·5	82	78	S W	10	0·30	.....	*p*
	25th	10	29·557	29·572	86	80·5	78	W S W	9	0·07	.....	*dark, gloomy weather*
	26th	10	29·562	29·577	85	81·5	85	S W	7	2·25	.....	*g, continuous rain*
	27th	10	29·588	29·603	79	78·5	98	C	4	2·32	.....	*c ditto*
Vizagapatam.	July 21st	10	29·578	29·609	88	82	76	S W	...	0·70	.....	*moist and muggy*
	22nd	10	29·551	29·582	87	81	76	W	1	0·20	.....	*p*
	23rd	10	29·481	29·512	83	79	83	W N W	2	5·60	.....	*c, continuous rain for upwards of*
	24th	10	29·517	29·549	83	77·5	77	W	9	0;40	.....	*p* [12 *hours*
	25th	10	29·602	29·634	84	78	75	W	6	...	.....	*b, c*
	26th	10	29·605	29·637	84	77	72	W	3	...	.....	*c, b, c*
	27th	10	29·647	29·679	81	78	87	W	5	0·80	.....	*c, g*
Colombo.	July 21st	10	29·850	29·891	83	79	83	S W	8	...	.....	*b, c*
	22nd	10	29·848	29·889	82·5	79	85	S W	8	...	.....	*b, c*
	23rd	10	29·849	29·890	84	79·5	81	S S W	9	...	.....	*b, c*
	24th	10	29·868	29·909	84	79·5	81	S S W	16	...	.....	*b, c*
	25th	10	29·869	29·910	84	79·5	81	S S W	10	...	.....	*b, c*
	26th	10	29·880	29·921	84	80	83	S W	12	...	.....	*b, c*
	27th	10	29·876	29·917	84·5	72·5	54	S S W	10	...	.....	*b, c*

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th July 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 21st to 27th July 1878.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fah.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1878.		⊖	Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	Inches	⊖	%			Inches	
July	21st	157·6	29·620	83·7	92·0	11·4	80·6	81·3	1·037	80·4	89	Till 3 P.M. SW by S, till 6½ P.M. S W till midnight S W by W.	111	0·09	Cloudy, *o*, *p*, *l* and *r*.
,,	22nd	151·1	·608	83·4	90·2	9·4	80·8	81·1	1·033	80·2	90	Till 4½ A.M. SW by W, till 9½ A.M. S, till 10½ A.M. SE, till 2½ P.M. S, till midnight E by S through SE.	148	0·20*	Cloudy, *o*, *g*, *t*, and *d*.
,,	23rd	148·9	·544	81·9	87·8	6·8	81·0	79·5	·976	78·5	89	Till 4½ P.M. S through SE, till midnight SE.	223	0·15	Cloudy, *p*, and *d*.
,,	24th	109·3	·547	79·8	87·8	8·2	79·6	79·3	·996	79·1	98	Till noon SE, till 4 P.M. S, till midnight SE.	200	1·10	Cloudy, *o*, *g*, *p* and *t*, rain at intervals.
,,	25th	142·9	·534	80·3	86·4	7·9	78·5	79·0	·976	78·5	94	Till 7 A.M. SE, till midnight SE by S.	160	0·08	Cloudy, *o*, *g*, *t*, *p* and *d* at intervals.
,,	26th	121·1	·581	79·1	82·5	5·7	76·8	77·7	·931	77·1	93	Till 4 A.M. S, till midnight SE by S.	240	2·35†	Cloudy, *o* and *g*.
,,	27th	128·7	·597	78·1	85·3	8·8	76·5	77·7	·944	77·5	98	Till 8½ A.M. SE by E, till 4 P.M. S till 11 P.M. SE till midnight SE by S.	177	1·21	Cloudy, *o*, *g*, *d*, *p* and *l*.

* Fell at 6-55 P.M. of the 21st. † 2·33 fell since 4-15 P.M. of the 25th.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	...	29·576
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	29·527
		⊖
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	80·9
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	83·1
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days	...	13·5
The maximum temperature during the seven days	...	92·0
		%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	...	93
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	87
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 21st to 27th July 1878	...	5·18
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	3·41
The total fall from 1st January to 27th July 1878	...	30·72
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	32·63

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard (Newman's No. 86) formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, *g* gloomy, *lr* lightning reflection, *t* thunder, *d* drizzling, *p* passing temporary showers and *l* lightning.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 29th July 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Reports of Fluctuation of Traffic on the East Indian Railway from 26th May to 30th June 1878.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY, TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE, JAMALPORE, THE 20TH JULY 1878.

Remarks on Traffic of East Indian Railway from 26th May to 30th June 1878.

THE approximate figures are as follow:—

	Coaching.		Goods.		Total.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
1878...	731,061	7,78,691	67,34,542	24,09,110	31,82,801
1877...	690,706	7,29,738	66,33,830	30,47,453	37,77,191
Increase	40,355	43,953	1,00,712	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	6,38,343	5,94,390

The increase in coaching traffic was pretty general.

In *merchandise traffic* it will be seen there is a slight *increase* of weight, with a decrease of 20 per cent. in earnings.

If the total earning, however, be compared with that of 1876, it will show an *increase* of something over three lakhs of rupees.

The principal fluctuations lie with—

Increases.

Coal,	Hides,	Saltpetre,	Tobacco.
Fruit,	Salt,	Seeds,	Turmeric.
Ghee,			

Decreases.

Commissariat beer,	Ordnance stores,	Jaggree,	Foreign railway material,
Betel,	Gunny,	Piece-goods,	Sugar,

rrespective of grain and cotton which will be treated separately.

Increases.

Coal—Upward	Mds.	—19,555	Rs.	—15,828
Downward	,,	×3,52,957	,,	×45,558
Net increase	,,	3,33,402	,,	29,730

The decrease in upward coal is of course the result of a decreased demand by foreign railways during the present stagnation of traffic.

Fruit ... ... Mds. 11,241 Rs. 8,153

This very considerable increase is due entirely to the destruction of the mango crop near Calcutta by bad weather, and the importation of unusually large quantities of the ripe fruit from Maldah, Behar, and Tirhoot to supply the Calcutta market.

Hides ... ... Mds. 24,546 Rs. 19,896

The increase in this during the half-year has been about 6,000 tons, and nearly three lakhs of rupees, and it has been very steady throughout.

No doubt the destruction of cattle by scarcity and the very low ship freights that have ruled have had something to do with this.

Salt ... ... Mds. 37,321 Rs. 7,617

This is comparatively but a slight fluctuation, and is mainly caused by an increase in the traffic from R. S. Railway *vid* Delhi, which we were practically checking last year for want of wagons.

Saltpetre ... ... Mds. 27,731 Rs. 15,430

It will be noticed that in both weight and amount this traffic is more than double that of 1877.

This staple too has been steadily on the increase all through the half-year.

Seeds ... ... Mds. 5,95,658 Rs. 2,18,105

This very large increase continues, freight to Europe continues very low, owing to the excessive quantity of shipping in the port and the paucity of wheat available for export.

Tobacco ... ... Mds 22,881 Rs. 15,775

This large increase, equal to 35 per cent. on the traffic of 1877 and double that of 1876, lies mainly with the exports from Behar and Tirhoot, where the crops have been excellent.

Decreases.

Betel ... ... Mds. 7,197 Rs. 12,613

This is rather a large falling off, and it no doubt arises in great measure from the altered position of the cultivators in the North-Western Provinces, where scarcity is still severely felt and gloomy prospects depress trade in anything but the barest necessaries of existence, but also in part to the very high prices ruling at present.

Gunny ... ... Mds. 6,188 Rs. 17,303

This arises directly from the loss of the wheat traffic, which will be remarked on further on.

Jaggree	Mds.	50,375	Rs. 18,299
Sugar	,,	1,75,372	,, 34,797
Making ...	,,	2,25,747	,, 53,096

as the loss in these five weeks on the product of the cane alone.

The decrease in sugar from Rohilkund *vid* Allighur Junction alone (which is entirely an inland traffic) was over 1,00,000 maunds, while the falling off in the shipments from Calcutta was 70,000 maunds.

It may then be said, with a near approach to accuracy, that the total loss in weight carried is made up of these two figures: the first representing the loss of the Rohilkund crops and of the market which the Punjab and Rajputana afforded last year in their time of prosperity; and the second, the joint product of general poverty and the loss of that European market for sugar which last year so exceptionally provided.

Piece-goods ... ... Mds. 71,712 Rs. 89,610

The three previous months have shown increases under this head; but, as I remarked in my May report, the import market was dull.

The terrible depression which is reigning over such a large extent of country must be expected to tell on our piece-goods trade, and, after all, the figures for June compare favourably with 1876, thus—

June 1876	Mds	76,000	Rs. 1,10,000
,, 1877	,,	1,65,000	,, 2,03,000
,, 1878	,,	94,000	,, 1,14,000
Foregin railway material	,,	6,033	,, 15,057

Rolling-stock and permanent-way material were being sent up for O. and R. and R. S. R. last year; the decrease is not a large, and by no means a significant, one.

I now come to the two items, cotton and grain, on which I had promised special remarks.

Cotton shows—

Weight increased	Mds.	14,093 or 47 per cent.
Earning decreased	Rs.	1,760 or 5 ,,

This arises from the failure of cotton in our own cotton districts and the necessity of importing it from Western India.

Grain shows a net decrease of—

Maunds	6,86,820	Rs. 7,17,088
Or say tons	25,250	

This it will be seen is only a part of the great decrease in wheat, viz :—

Tons ... ... 33,500 Rs. 7,50,000

The weight of wheat carried this month is almost exactly what it was in June 1876, but the earning is lower by about a lakh and a half, owing to the great scarcity in Upper India.

RICE.—The increase in rice is considerable, but is no doubt mainly due to the fact of our having wagons available for the traffic from the loop line this year.

To sum up, then, the traffic of June 1878 against that of June 1877, we may say that the balance of loss, Rs. 6,38,000, is made up of the following large items :—

Decreases.

Grain	Rs.	7,17,000
Piece-goods	,,	90,000
Sugar and Jaggree	,,	53,000
	Rs.	8,60,000

Increase.

Seeds	Rs.	2,18,000
	Rs.	2,18,000
Difference	Rs.	6,42,000

while coal, hides, saltpetre, and tobacco on one side balance with Government stores and gunny on the other.

The train mileage for the period has been—

	Coaching.	Goods.	Total.
1878	244,892	489,358	734,250
1877	219,568	570,916	790,484
Increase	25,324	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	81,558	56,234

Earnings per train mile—

	Coaching. Rs. A. P.	Goods. Rs. A. P.	Total. Rs. A. P.
1878	3 2 7	4 14 9	4 5 4
1877	3. 5 2	5 5 5	4 12 5
Increase	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	0 2 7	0 6 8	0 7 1

JUBBULPORE LINE TRAFFIC.

	Coaching. No.	Coaching. Rs.	Goods. Mds.	Goods. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1878	28,873	74,327	6,36,325	1,95,396	2,69,723
1877	30,989	67,897	12,48,192	3,13,597	3,81,494
Increase	.....	6,430	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	2,116	.....	6,11,867	1,18,201	1,11,771

The increase in coaching earning is satisfactory, while the decrease in merchandise traffic was of course to be expected with the disappearance of the famine traffic, which a year ago was so severely straining the resources of the Jubbulpore Line.

J. C. BATCHELOR, *Traffic Manager.*

MAIN LINE.

Statement showing the Totals and Increases and Decreases of Staples during four weeks and last eight days ending 30th June 1878.

STAPLES.	WEIGHT. 1877.	WEIGHT. 1878.	AMOUNT. 1877.	AMOUNT. 1878.	1878. Increase.		Decrease.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Beer, Commissariat	41,965	8,099	57,357	7,666	.....	.....	33,866	49,691
,, not Commissariat	5,454	5,654	6,633	7,301	220	668	.....	.....
Betel-nuts and leaves	23,005	15,808	26,457	13,844	.....	.....	7,197	12,613
Brass and brass-ware	10,538	9,240	9,050	7,435	.....	.....	1,298	1,615
Bricks	9,062	4,738	2,606	1,864	.....	.....	4,324	742
Coal, up	4,00,415	3,80,860	1,84,134	1,68,306	.....	.....	19,555	15,828
,, down	10,75,980	14,28,937	1,47,434	1,94,992	3,52,957	47,558	.....	.....
Copper	10,530	6,080	15,618	8,985	.....	.....	4,450	6,633
Cotton	30,219	44,312	33,195	31,435	14,093	.....	.....	1,760
,, twist	10,685	12,522	13,761	15,715	1,837	1,954	.....	.....
Dye-wood	4,470	5,075	4,272	3,935	605	.....	.....	337
Empty coopahs and casks	4,607	5,729	3,218	4,095	1,122	877	.....	.....
Firewood	19,113	44,125	420	785	25,012	365	.....	.....
Fruits	11,401	22,642	5,942	14,095	11,241	8,153	.....	.....
Ghee and oil	25,131	33,280	30,168	36,102	8,149	6,934	.....	.....
G. B. T. packages	3,515	2,724	8,997	7,242	.....	.....	791	1,755
Government Commissariat stores	8,071	13,018	9,991	11,540	4,947	1,549	.....	.....
,, Ordnance stores	13,537	5,015	24,849	5,296	.....	.....	8,522	19,553
GRAINS, EDIBLE, & PULSES. Barley	506	63,408	30	10,338	68,102	10,308	.....	.....
GRAINS, EDIBLE, & PULSES. Oats	27,701	29,342	5,414	5,914	1,641	500	.....	.....
GRAINS, EDIBLE, & PULSES. Rice	3,11,393	4,82,071	52,260	1,00,232	1,70,678	47,972	.....	.....
GRAINS, EDIBLE, & PULSES. Wheat	14,84,031	5,72,109	9,14,072	1,64,426	.....	.....	9,11,922	7,49,646
GRAINS, EDIBLE, & PULSES. Other grains	2,20,780	2,07,077	57,408	26,002	.....	.....	13,703	31,406
GRAINS, EDIBLE, & PULSES. Pulses of all kinds	1,82,912	1,81,296	50,487	55,671	.....	5,184	1,616	.....
Gunny	65,063	58,875	57,932	40,632	.....	.....	6,188	17,303
Hides and horns	36,342	60,888	24,130	44,026	24,546	19,896	.....	.....
Iron	92,088	1,05,097	91,832	90,813	13,009	.....	.....	1,019
Jaggree	90,080	39,705	32,271	13,972	.....	.....	50,375	18,299
Lac	22,311	26,796	9,175	13,525	4,485	4,350	.....	.....
Minerals	76,397	1,06,682	8,861	16,436	30,285	7,575	.....	.....
Oil-cake	9,569	11,726	3,268	3,240	2,157	.....	.....	28
Opium	36,013	29,810	26,755	29,017	.....	2,262	6,203	.....
Paper	6,801	4,924	2,538	2,521	.....	.....	1,877	17
Piece-goods	1,65,609	93,897	2,03,233	1,13,622	.....	.....	71,712	89,610
Railway materials, construction account	2,966	2,017	905	931	.....	26	949	.....
,, ,, foreign	70,003	63,970	58,034	42,977	.....	.....	6,033	15,057
Roots	7,813	8,506	4,752	4,950	693	198	.....	.....
Salt	5,28,186	5,65,591	1,43,224	1,50,841	37,321	7,617	.....	.....
Saltpetre	27,068	55,399	13,869	29,299	27,731	15,430	.....	.....
Seeds	8,07,246	14,02,904	4,04,055	6,22,160	5,95,658	2,18,105	.....	.....
Spelter	8,644	7,791	14,172	12,741	.....	.....	853	1,431
Spices	9,409	10,026	10,148	11,167	617	1,019	.....	.....
Stones	85,368	1,15,981	11,943	14,168	30,613	2,225	.....	.....
Sugar	2,89,726	1,14,354	71,823	37,026	.....	.....	1,75,372	34,797
Tea	16,759	14,020	21,477	17,203	.....	.....	2,739	4,274
Timber	23,275	24,487	6,326	6,459	1,212	133	.....	.....
Tobacco	88,726	1,11,607	44,165	59,940	22,881	15,775	.....	.....
Turmeric	13,709	14,052	4,697	15,005	1,343	10,308	.....	.....
Wines	5,702	6,295	13,639	14,677	593	1,638	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	1,46,981	1,42,232	1,63,126	1,49,382	.....	.....	9,749	13,744
Total ...	66,73,849	67,92,703	31,16,525	24,66,946	14,53,148	4,37,579	18,34,294	10,87,158

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th July 1878 on 1,279¾ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total Traffic Receipts.	Train Miles Run.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. P. A.			
Total traffic for the week	119,480	147,446 2 9	13,515 18 0	9,80,015 30	3,49,317 11 3	32,020 15 9	4,96,763 14 0	47,034½	68,029½	115,653½
Or per mile of railway	.....	115 5 5	10 11 3	.....	272 15 4	25 0 5	388 2 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	268,515	2,80,954 9 3	25,754 3 5	18,79,117 6	7,10,800 10 9	65,136 14 7	9,91,755 4 0	89,085½	140,661½	229,087½
Total for 3 weeks ...	387,995	4,28,400 12 0	39,270 1 5	28,59,132 30	10,60,118 6 0	97,177 10 4	14,88,519 2 0	136,710	208,691	345,341
Comparison.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	142,547½	1,53,157 10 4	13,947 15 8	12,13,985 10	5,62,506 15 5	51,562 11 9	7,14,658 9 7	44,255	122,699	166,954
Per mile of railway, corresponding period of previous year ...	.....	118 14 4	10 18 0	.....	439 8 8	40 5 10	558 7 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	416,612	4,40,149 12 9	40,347 1 3	36,81,928 20	17,18,630 9 0	157,541 2 9	21,58,780 5 9	132,455	353,471	485,926

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th July 1878 on 223¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	4,782	12,160 5 0	1,114 13 11	63,841 30	19,545 15 0	1,791 14 3	31,706 4 0	4,901½	3,922½	8,824
Or per mile of railway	.....	54 5 7	4 19 7	.....	87 5 0	8 0 2	141 11 3	...	.....	.....
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	9,214	22,630 3 9	2,077 1 11	95,736 0	31,026 13 0	2,844 2 6	53,656 0 9	9,080½	7,428½	16,508
Total for 3 weeks ...	13,996	34,819 8 9	3,191 15 10	1,59,577 30	50,572 12 0	4,635 16 9	85,362 4 9	13,982	11,351	25,333
Comparison.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,821	13,473 8 6	1,235 1 6	2,16,160 30	51,514 0 3	4,722 2 4	64,987 8 9	4,607	22,887	27,494
Per mile of railway, corresponding period of previous year ...	.....	60 3 6	5 10 5	.....	230 3 8	21 2 1	290 7 2	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	17,307	38,273 4 9	3,508 7 9	5,47,812 0	1,33,334 6 3	12,222 6 4	1,71,607 11 0	13,490	52,5[illegible]	66,056

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 20th July 1878 on 158¾ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tota traffic for the week	35,874	23,684 10 9	2,171 1 11	1,45,042 18	44,691 13 3	4,096 15 0	6,267 16 11
Or per mile of railway	227	149 10 8	13 14 5	916 22	282 6 7	25 17 9	39 12 2
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	72,684½	50,123 0 9	4,594 12 3	2,71,063 22	56,523 8 3	5,181 0 5	9,775 18 8
Total for 3 weeks ...	108,558½	73,807 11 6	6,765 14 2	4,16,106 0	1,01,215 5 6	9,278 1 5	16,043 15 7
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	35,272	22,023 14 6	2,018 17 2	3,04,310 7	60,569 12 11	5,552 4 8	7,571 1 10
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	223	139 2 9	12 15 2	1,922 39	382 11 11	35 1 8	47 16 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	105,121	66,019 10 4	6,050 19 6	8,35,841 29	1,57,457 14 9	14,433 12 10	20,484 12 4

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts. No. 23.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	Receipts for week ending		Total receipts from 1st January		Total increase in 1878.	Total decrease in 1878.
			9th June 1877.	8th June 1878.	To 9th June 1877.	To 8th June 1878.		
		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
8th June ...	Northern Bengal	187	.....	17,883 0 0	.....	3,26,924 0 0	3,26,924 0 0	.....
22nd ,, ...	Tirhoot	79	7,024 0 0	9,990 0 0	1,26,851 0 0	1,99,736 0 0	72,885 0 0	.....
22nd ,, ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	1,931 0 0	2,267 0 0	48,244 0 0	62,766 0 0	14,522 0 0	.....
15th ,, ...	Nalhati	27½	1,912 0 0	1,595 0 0	38,779 0 0	44,883 0 0	6,104 0 0	.....
	Total ...	321½	10,867 0 0	31,735 0 0	2,13,874 0 0	6,34,309 0 0	4,20,435 0 0	.....

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts. No. 24.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	Receipts for week ending		Total receipts from 1st January		Total increase in 1878.	Total decrease in 1878.
			16th June 1877.	15th June 1878.	To 16th June 1877.	To 15th June 1878.		
		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
22nd June ...	Northern Bengal	210	.....	22,391 0 0	.....	3,49,315 0 0	3,49,315 0 0	.....
Last 8 days of June	Tirhoot	79	6,084 0 0	10,098 0 0	1,32,934 0 0	2,09,834 0 0	76,900 0 0	.....
22nd June ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	1,782 0 0	2,318 0 0	50,026 0 0	65,084 0 0	15,058 0 0	.....
22nd ,, ...	Nalhati	27½	1,776 0 0	2,580 0 0	40,555 0 0	47,464 0 0	6,909 0 0	.....
	Total ...	344½	9,642 0 0	37,387 0 0	2,23,515 0 0	6,71,697 0 0	4,48,182 0 0	.....

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REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE JUTE WAREHOUSE AND FIRE-BRIGADE ACT IN HOWRAH DURING THE YEAR 1877-78.

No. 328, dated Howrah, the 5th June 1878.

From—A. A. WACE, ESQ., C.S., Chairman of the Municipal Commissioner of Howrah,

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

Jute warehouses.

IN accordance with section 31 of Act II of 1872, "the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act," I have the honor to submit the following report, showing how its provisions have been carried out in this municipality during the year ending the 31st March 1878.

2. There were 29 warehouses licensed during the year for the storage of loose jute and cotton: a classified list of them is given in Appendix A.

3. Two new warehouses were constructed during the year, which were within the premises of the Howrah Mills Company, and an old flour-mill and bakery were converted into jute warehouses, and two old warehouses which were in disuse since the Act came into operation were inspected by the Commissioners and passed. As required by the Act, plans of all the buildings were approved of at special meetings.

4. The income of the year amounted to Rs. 4,446-2-10, of which the following are the details:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance in hand on the 1st April 1877	144	2	10
License fees	3,722	8	0
Fines	269	8	0
Hire of fire-engine	10	0	0
Total ...	4,446	2	10

5. In addition to the above, the sum of Rs. 525 was paid by certain firms towards the close of the preceding year in payment of their license fees in advance for the current year, so that the actual income for the year under report was Rs 4,971-2-10, which is an increase of Rs. 176 over the income of the preceding year.

6. So far as this town is concerned, the trade in jute and cotton may be said to have almost ceased; the only business done in these fibres is at the mills. Almost all—it might be safely said four-fifths of the jute and cotton warehouses belonging to native proprietors—are either lying empty, or let out for storing salt, grain, and kerosine oil.

7. The expenditure in the inspection of jute warehouses amounted to Rs. 609-3, comprising—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Salary of an Inspector	600	0	0
Contingencies	9	3	0
Total ...	609	3	0

Fire-brigade.

8. Twenty-three fires occurred during the year. Amongst the jute warehouses two extensive ones broke out at Ramkistopore on the premises of the Ramkistopore Press Company, destroying in the first instance a large jute warehouse with the major portion of its contents, estimated value of jute contained therein being Rs. 15,000. Had it not been for the prompt assistance rendered by the Fire-brigade, there would probably have been a greater loss to the Company. The second fire occurred on the same premises seven days subsequently, which totally destroyed the half of a large two-storeyed press-house, and, strange to say, it broke out at the same hour and on the same day of the week as the former one, and while the fire-engine was at work within 20 yards extinguishing the fire in the warehouse. It fortunately happened that there was an open passage of 12 feet in width between the half that took fire and the other, and as it seemed hopeless to suppress the fire in the former, the engine was brought to play on the walls and doors of the latter, which by this means was saved, the only damage being the charring of the doors. Help was also obtained on this occasion from the Calcutta Fire-brigade, the East Indian Railway Company, and Messrs. Apcar and Co.'s engines, and in all there were ten fire-engines in attendance, and yet there was no apparent effect on the flames. The building was reduced to a state of utter ruin in the course of about an hour.

9. From the circumstance of these two fires following each other in close succession, it was believed that they were the acts of incendiarism. A reward of Rs. 200 was offered by the Insurance Company, and police investigations were instituted; but no clue whatever was obtained as to the cause.

10. The other fires, as shown in Appendix C, were in *bustees* which consisted of tiled and straw huts, and the causes are attributable to carelessness on the part of the occupants.

11. The usual watch was kept both night and day on the *kutcherry* terrace, from where fires are announced by means of an alarm bell.

12. The stations were regularly visited by the Superintendent, and the men instructed in their work.

13. The following is an abstract statement of the expenditure in this department during the year:—

		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
I—*Establishment*—							
1 Superintendent at Rs. 100 per mensem	...	1,200	0	0			
1 Tindal ,, 10 ,,	...	120	0	0			
1 Do. ,, 9 ,,	...	108	0	0			
2 Tindals ,, 8 ,,	...	192	0	0			
21 Khalasees ,, 6 ,,	...	*1,508	14	10			
8 Extra firemen ,, 1 ,,	...	96	0	0			
2 Syces ,, 6 ,,	...	144	0	0			
					3,368	14	10
II.—*Purchase of Stock*—							
Repairs to engines and purchase of hose	...	548	11	6			
Feed, keep, &c., of horses ...	...	314	3	6			
Rewards	...	92	14	0			
					955	13	0
III.—*Contingencies*	...		...		20	3	3
Total	...				4,344	15	1

* Less fines.

14. It will be observed that the total receipts under the Act have not covered the charges for inspection and fire-brigade. In the budget for the year just commenced, the general funds have been drawn upon to meet part of the charges for the fire-brigade. This is, I think, only just, considering that the brigade turns out for any fire in the town. It is hoped that if the Act be extended to other inflammable commodities, such as kerosine oil, &c., the income may be sufficient not only to meet the whole cost of the brigade and inspection, but also enable us to lower the fees on the warehouses.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Jute Warehouses for which Licenses were granted during the year 1877-78.

Register Number.	Names.	Locality.	Description of Premises.	Annual valuation.	Amount of fee realized.	Period for which license granted.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs. A. P.		
1	Owner ... Rustomjee Twine and Canvas Factory Co., Ld. Occupier ... Ditto. Licensee ... Ditto.	24, Joya Beebee's Lane	Portions of two warehouses	Buildings 1,960	150 0 0	From 1st April 1877 to 31st March 1878.	
2	Owner ... W. Moran & Co. ... ... Occupier ... Ditto. Licensee ... Ditto.	75, Howrah Road	1 Screwhouse containing 2 sets of Screws	Ditto ... ... 1,800 Screws 960 2,760	125 0 0	1st and 2nd quarters.	
3	Owner ... Seebpore Jute Manufacturing Co. ... ... Occupier ... Apcar and Co. Licensee ... Ditto.	7-1, Kowraparrah Ghaut Road ...	1 Warehouse	Building 3,000	250 0 0	From 1st April 1877 to 31st March 1878.	
4	Owner ... Geo. Henderson & Co. ... ... Occupier ... Ditto. Licensee ... Ditto.	1, Station Road, Bally	1 Warehouse	Ditto 150	100 0 0	Ditto.	
5	Owner ... Howrah Mills Co., Ld. ... ... Occupier ... Ditto. Licensee ... Ditto.	435, Grand Trunk Road	1 Batching-house and a large corrugated iron shed.	Ditto 2,700	250 0 0	Ditto.	
6	Owner ... Anderson, Wright & Co. ... ... Occupier ... Agents, West's Patent Press Co. Licensee ... Ditto.	7, Oorisparrah Lane	4 Warehouses and 1 Press-house containing 2 Hydraulic Presses.	Ditto ... ... 4,540 Screws 1,972 6,460	500 0 0	Ditto.	
7	Owner ... Lall Monee Dassee ... ... Occupier ... Ditto. Licensee ... Ditto.	140, Old Ghoosery Road	Half of a large warehouse	Building 600	100 0 0	Ditto.	
8	Owner ... Bhugwan Chunder Banerjee ... ... Occupier ... Ditto. Licensee ... Ditto.	46, Howrah Road	2 Warehouses	Ditto 1,633	112 8 0	Ditto	1st quarter at Rs.150 and the other quarters at Rs. 100.
9	Owner ... Bissum Doyal Singh ... ... Occupier ... Ditto. Licensee ... Ditto.	33, Old Ghoosery Road	1 Warehouse	Building 600	100 0 0	From 1st April 1877 to 31st March 1878.	
10	Owner ... Modhoosoodun Koondoo ... ... Occupier ... Ditto. Licensee ... Ditto.	9-1, Baboodangah Lane	1 Warehouse	Ditto 120	79 2 9	Ditto ...	One and a half months of 1st quarter, two months of 2nd quarter, and the 3rd and 4th quarters.
11	Owner ... Nasmyth's Patent Press Co., Ld. ... ... Occupier ... Ditto. Licensee ... Ditto.	103, Old Ghoosery Road	1 Press-house containing 7 Presses and 5 Warehouses.	Buildings ... ... 5,400 Presses 6,720 12,120	854 2 8	Ditto ...	1st quarter at Rs.750, two months of 2nd quarter, and the 3rd and 4th quarters at Rs. 1,000.
12	Owner ... Ghoosery Cotton Mills Co., Ld. ... ... Occupier ... Ditto. Licen e ... Ditto.	104, Ditto	2 Warehouses	Buildings 1,500	150 0 0	Ditto.	
13	Owner ... Ganges Manufacturing Co., Ld. ... ... Occupier ... Ditto. Licensee ... Ditto.	433, Grand Trunk Road	1 Batching-house and a portion of the Mill.	Ditto 2,400	150 0 0	Ditto.	
14	Owner ... Brommo Moye Dabee ... ... Occupier ... Ditto. Licensee ... Ditto.	182, Horrogunge Road	1 Screwhouse containing 1 set of Screws 1 Warehouse.	Ditto ... ... 1,731 Screws and Presses 480 2,211	150 0 0	Ditto.	
15	Owner ... Howrah Mills Co. Ld. ... ... Occupier ... Ramkistopore Press Co., Ld. ... ... Licensee ... Ditto.	227, Grand Trunk Road	1 Presshouse containing 2 Hydraulic Presses and 5 Warehouses.	Buildings ... ... 7,320 Screws 1,920 9,240	500 0 0	Ditto.	
16	Owner ... Bissum Doyal Singh ... ... Occupier ... Muttro Mull and Preonath Chatterjea ... Licensee ... Ditto.	51-1, Howrah Road	1 Warehouse	Building 250	80 0 0	Six days of 1st quarter and the remaining three quarters.	
17	Owner ... Tara Chand Kollay ... ... Occupier ... Ditto. Licensee ... Ditto.	2, Bose Bagan Lane	1 Warehouse	Ditto 120	75 0 0	For three quarters.	
18	Owner ... Ralli Brothers ... ... Occupier ... Ditto. Licensee ... Ditto.	5, Kolooparrah Lane	1 Warehouse	Ditto 120	75 0 0	Ditto.	
19	Owner ... Horro Nath Banerjee ... ... Occupier ... Ditto. Licensee ... Ditto.	14, Joya Beebee's Lane	1 Warehouse	Ditto 54	66 10 2	Two months of 2nd quarter and 3rd and 4th quarters.	

APPENDIX A.—*concluded.*

Statement of Jute Warehouses for which Licenses were granted during the year 1877-78.

Register number.	Names.	Locality.	Description of Premises.	Annual valuation.	Amount of fee realized.	Period for which license granted.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs. A. P.		
20	Owner .. Hafez Hossein Ally ... ... Occupier .. Ram Protab Derraj. Licensee ... Suddoo Ram Sagurmull.	20, Old Ghoosery Road	1 Warehouse	Building 600	66 10 9	Two months of 2nd quarter and 3rd and 4th quarters.	
21	Owner ... East Indian Railway Co. ... ... Occupier ... Ditto. Licensee ... Ditto.	24, Howrah Ghât Road	Portion of Goods Shed	Ditto 1,200	50 0 0	1st and 2nd quarters.	
22	Owner ... Preonath Mookerjee ... ... Occupier ... Ditto. Licensee ... Ditto.	92, Hurrish Chunder Mookerjee's Lane.	3 Warehouses	Buildings 72	33 5 3	2nd and 3rd quarters.	
23	Owner ... Howrah Mills Co., Ld. ... ... Occupier ... Ditto. Licensee ... Ditto.	435, Grand Trunk Road	Southern wing of new Warehouse ...	Building 1,200	50 0 0	3rd and 4th quarters.	
24	Owner ... Howrah Mills Co., Ld. ... ... Occupier ... Ditto. Licensee ... Ditto.	435, Ditto	1 Warehouse	Ditto 1,200	33 5 4	One month of 3rd quarter and 4th quarter.	
25	Owner ... W. Moran & Co. ... ... Occupier ... Ditto. Licensee ... Ditto.	44, Howrah Road	1 Warehouse	Ditto 1,600	42 8 0	12 days of 3rd quarter and 4th quarter.	
26	Owner ... — Francis, Esq. Agent, Colvin, Cowie & Co. Occupier ... Apcar & Co. Licensee ... Ditto.	31, Sheebpore Ghât Road ...	1 Warehouse	Ditto 300	25 0 0	4th quarter.	
27	Owner ... Burjorjee Framjee ... ... Occupier ... Ditto. Licensee ... Ditto	5, Khetter Mohun Mitter's Lane...	3 Warehouses and one Screwhouse containing three sets of Screws.	Buildings ... ... 3,300 Screws 1,440 4,740	20 13 3	1 month of 4th quarter.	
28	Owner ... Ramnarain Sookdeb ... ... Occupier ... Ditto. Licensee ... Ditto.	61, Howrah Road	1 Warehouse	Building 600	8 5 3	Ditto.	
29	Owner ... — Francis, Esq. Agent, Colvin, Cowie & Co. Occupier ... Apear and Co. Licensee ... Ditto.	31, Seebpore Ghât Road	1 Warehouse	Ditto 1,200	25 0 0	4th quarter.	
				Total ...	4,222 8 0		
				Add amount due for 1876-77 realized in 1877-78 ...	25 0 0		
					4,247 8 0		
				Deduct amount credited in last year's account ...	525 0 0		
				Total ...	3,722 8 0		

APPENDIX B.

Prosecutions und-r the Jute Warehouse Act during the year 1877-78.

Sections of Act violated.	Nature of Offences.	Number of prosecutions during the year.			Number of persons convicted.		Number of persons acquitted.	Total.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Amount of fines.	Average fine per case.	Maximum fine provided in Act.	Remarks.
		Number of cases pending from previous year.	Number of cases reported during the year.	Total.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons warned.							
										Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	
11	Using a warehouse without a license	.....	5	5	2	1	2	5	.....	250 8 0	125 0 0	*100	* Per day.
12	Establishing a warehouse without a license	2	3	5	3	.....	2	5	.....	19 0 0	6 0 0	500	
	Total ...	2	8	10	5	1	4	10	.....	269 8 0	.....	.....	

APPENDIX C.

Statement shewing the particulars of Fires which occurred during the year 1877-78.

Date.	Time of occurrence.	Locality.	Origin of fire.	Number of houses destroyed.	Estimated loss.	Number of engines engaged.	Remarks.
1877.					Rs.		
24th August	2 A.M.	Sulkea	Unknown	Four	180	One	Immediate assistance was rendered by the Golabaree station engine.
10th May	12-45 „	Strand Road	Supposed act of incendiary.	One	*Nil.*	*Nil*	A small portion of the roof was only destroyed; being close to the office, prompt aid was afforded with buckets.
23rd „	6 „	Seebpore	Unknown	„	5	One	Prompt assistance was rendered by the Seebpore engine.
21st June	1 „	Ditto	Ditto	„	100	One	Ditto ditto ditto.
24th „	8-30 „	Chatterjea's Haut	Cooking	„	10	*Nil*	This fire was extinguished before the brigade arrived, being a small thatched hut.
28th „	10-30 P.M.	Botanical Gardens	Unknown	„	300	Two	This was a range of thatched huts occupied by the coolies working in the garden. The wind being high at the time, and the distance great, the huts were swept down before the brigade arrived. Assistance was rendered in quenching the smouldering embers.
10th September	12 „	Kalla Beebee's Bagan	Ditto	„	4	*Nil*	A small portion of the roof was only destroyed, and the fire was extinguished before the brigade arrived.
20th „	12-40 A.M.	Gholadangah	Ditto	„	6	One	A portion of the hut was destroyed; promptly extinguished by the sudder station engine.
24th „	10 P.M.	Seebpore	Ditto	„	*Nil.*	One	Assistance was rendered by the Seebpore engine; a small portion of the roof was only destroyed.
4th November	9-15 „	Ramkistopore	Ditto	„	*Nil.*	*Nil*	This fire was extinguished before the brigade arrived, being only a small portion of a roof.
5th December	5 „	Seebpore	Ditto	Five	350	One	Prompt assistance was rendered by the Seebpore engine.
11th „	9-40 „	Ditto	Ditto	One	15,000	Four	This was an extensive fire occurring in a jute warehouse belonging to the Ramkistopore Press Co. It lasted for six days, during which time the brigade was employed, rendering every assistance and succeeded in saving a third of the stock.
17th „	9-45 „	Ditto	Ditto	„	1,00,000	Nine	This was also a very extensive fire lasting for 14 days, and kept the brigade fully employed. It destroyed a large pucka godown containing jute and screws belonging to the above Company. The large engine being stationed on the spot to guard against contingencies (consequent on the occurrence of the first fire) rendered prompt aid, and was instrumental in saving an adjoining godown stored with jute. Assistance was also rendered by the Calcutta Fire-brigade, as well as the East Indian Railway Co. and Messrs. Apcar & Co.'s fire-engines.
17th „	4-30 „	Bhotebagan	Ditto	Jute waste	*Nil.*	One	The fire broke out in a lot of jute waste lying in a ditch on the road side, and was extinguished by the Golabaree station engine.
23rd „	1-15 „	Banitrah	Ditto	Five	130	One	Immediate assistance was rendered by the Seebpore engine.
1878.							
3rd January	11 „	Arkatty Bazar	From a *cheerag*	One	*Nil.*	One	A portion of a thatched roof was only destroyed; extinguished by the Howrah engine.
7th „	11 „	Moorgeehatta	Unknown	„	15	One	Prompt assistance was rendered by the Golabaree engine.
23rd „	10 „	Baboodangah	Ditto	„	6	*Nil*	This fire was extinguished by the inhabitants before the brigade arrived.
13th February	5-30 „	Bhotebagan	Ditto	Two	350	One	Prompt assistance was rendered by the Golabaree engine.
16th „	12-45 A.M.	Banesparah	Ditto	One	35	One	This fire broke out in a thickly-populated part of the village, the timely assistance afforded by the sudder station engine prevented its spreading.
19th March	6-45 P.M.	Peelkhanah	From a *chattee* of fire.	Thirty-nine	1,500	Three	Brigade was in prompt attendance, checking the progress of the fire, which occurred in a thickly-populated neighbourhood.
27th „	3-45 „	Seebpore	Unknown	Jute waste	*Nil.*	Two	This fire occurred on Messrs. Macniell & Co.'s premises in a lot of jute waste; the Sudder and Seebpore station engines were in prompt attendance, extinguishing it by 6 P.M.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

NAMES OF MARTS.	STOCKS IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—									
	30th October 1877.	1st week of December 1877.	1st week of January 1878.	1st week of February 1878.	1st week of March 1878.	1st week of April 1878.	1st week of May 1878.	1st week of June 1878.	1st week of July 1878.	1st week of August 1878.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Baliaghatta	5,44,000	3,03,400	6,22,000	5,41,700	4,90,500	7,31,700	5,90,200	4,69,200	4,36,100	3,28,700
Ooltadanga	66,200	45,400	39,900	46,400	48,600	52,600	47,700	42,000	36,500	32,500
Chitpore, Golabaree, Coomertooly, Hatkhola, and Culpy Ghât.	8,03,100	4,32,900	3,62,900	3,37,900	4,00,700	4,47,200	4,25,400	4,48,100	3,64,200	4,02,100
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	27,000	16,000	26,400	34,300	11,100	15,500	16,400	11,500	14,300	12,700
Tollygunge, Chitlah, Kidderpore, and Moonshigunge.	2,16,200	1,16,100	1,49,300	1,85,600	1,61,900	1,60,000	1,79,200	1,62,100	96,500	1,05,900
21 Minor Bazars (estimated) ...	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 3,129 in number (estimated).	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Boidyabatty, Nowabgunge, Bhuddressur, and Chandernagore.	1,00,000	75,000	37,162	43,957	64,904	20,294	46,462	66,329	74,611	1,57,074
Total ...	22,46,500	14,78,800	17,27,662	16,70,857	16,67,704	19,26,294	17,95,362	16,89,229	15,12,211	15,28,974
On Railway premises both sides the river.	18,528 (on 29th Oct.)	12,186 (on 3rd Dec.)	8,732 (on 4th January 1878.)	17,628 (on 3rd Feb.)	21,328 (on 3rd March.)	26,716 (on 1st April.)	9,910 (on 3rd May.)	6,558 (on 3rd June.)	9,414 (on 1st July.)	3,716 (on 5th August.)
On boats unloaded as by ... Port Commissioners' returns	1,93,386 (24th to 27th Oct.)	50,834 (1st to 3rd December.)	70,102 (2nd to 4th January.)	87,818 (1st to 3rd February.)	61,228 (1st to 3rd March.)	65,149 (30th March to 1st April)	22,328 (1st to 3rd May.)	36,067 (1st to 3rd May.)	56,575 (1st to 3rd July.)	32,277 (2nd to 4th August.)
On boats unloaded as by ... Canal returns ...	4,265 (24th to 27th Oct.)	16,812 (1st to 3rd December.)	1,21,549 (2nd to 4th January.)	1,10,042 (1st to 3rd Feb.)	84,655 (1st to 3rd March.)	19,538 (30th March to 1st April)	18,949 (1st to 3rd May.)	23,608 (1st to 3rd May.)	20,799 (1st to 3rd July.)	26,116 (2nd to 4th August.)
Grand Total of Stocks ...	24,11,679	15,58,632	19,28,045	18,95,345	18,34,915	20,37,697	18,46,489	17,55,462	15,98,999	15,91,083
Probable stocks available for exportation by sea.	12½ lakhs.	5 lakhs.	8½ lakhs.	8½ lakhs.	7½ lakhs.	9½ lakhs.	8 lakhs.	7 lakhs.	5½ lakhs.	5½ lakhs.

D. BARBOUR,

The 6th August 1878. *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

The following Statement shows the quantities of the principal staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the interior during the month of May 1878.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.	
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.				Refined.	Unrefined.
	Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).													
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan	83,994	4,120	86,509	2,897	1,867	.....	91,333	.....	100	2,029	35	137	.....	65	2	.....
Beerbhoom	33,745	.....	33,745	.....	272	.....	34,015	.....	.....	457	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Midnapore	72,421	45,325	1,00,749	.....	20	.....	1,00,769	700	25,504	367	.....	.....	.....	267	.....	598
Hooghly	48,764	3,229	50,782	10,338	7,941	544	69,605	23,860	982,847	9,494	7,061	1	612	19	2,475	14,82 2
24-Pergunnahs	1,91,404	31,779	2,11,266	518	883	10	2,12,677	32,219	657,213	4,102	29	.....	1,169	.....	12,481	27,46 2
Nudden	22,619	1,281	23,420	39,126	69,123	10,056	1,41,725	4,387	36,498	46,728	28,248	890	6	1,111	3,021	30,67 6
Jessore	3,800	34	3,821	1,709	13,915	.....	19,436	1,075	.....	3,029	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	17,845
Moorshedabad	18,087	.....	18,087	17,254	18,863	553	54,757	643	250	13,169	5,456	.....	.....	842	.....	.....
Dinagepore	20,033	.....	20,033	409	.....	.....	20,442	1,304	742,160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rajshahye	2,133	.....	2,133	.....	3,570	.....	5,703	934	975	417	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....
Rungpore	2,341	.....	2,341	2,535	136	.....	5,012	6,838	13,575	.....	617	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bogra	36,295	.....	36,295	.....	.....	.....	36,295	.....	2,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pubna	4,128	.....	4,128	986	2,381	.....	7,495	1,94,830	225,500	3,735	3,728	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Julpigoree	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	12,000	.....	.....	5,380	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca	31,240	.....	31,240	1,592	1,806	2,168	36,800	9,758	27,370	4,962	.....	51	520	.....	.....	.....
Furreedpore	14,226	.....	14,226	6,209	19,052	3,825	43,312	47,018	3,225	9,808	7,701	.....	.....	.....	.....	361
Backergunge	1,14,552	.....	1,14,552	.....	1,145	.....	1,15,697	625	.....	388	613	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,035	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tipperah	12,823	.....	12,823	.....	.....	.....	12,823	.....	24,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	217	.....	.....	.....	.....
Noakholly	6,865	.....	6,865	.....	.....	.....	6,865	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Bengal ...	7,19,468	85,768	7,73,673	83,564	1,40,968	17,156	10,14,761	2,37,666	2,753,747	98,737	53,488	6,676	2,262	2,488	17,979	91,768
BEHAR.																
Patna	851	.....	851	10,032	53,629	19,657	84,169	.....	.....	1,69,865	1,69,644	.....	.....	.....	629	5
Shahabad	360	.....	360	15,486	780	.....	16,566	.....	.....	1,822	2,058	.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Muzufferpore	450	.....	450	.....	1,290	4,841	6,581	.....	.....	1,754	420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Durbhunga	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,535	.....	1,535	.....	.....	16,587	9,386	.....	.....	.....	151	.....
Sarun	.....	.....	.....	.....	428	.....	428	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monghyr	265	.....	265	13,466	69,821	1,326	84,878	.....	.....	6,719	3,542	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhagulpore	404	.....	404	16,180	16,945	6,936	39,565	.....	.....	13,366	16,334	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purneah	200	.....	200	107	972	.....	1,279	596	140,700	785	4,057	4,702	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maldah	1,849	.....	1,849	1,826	.....	.....	3,666	1,049	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	13	.....	13	24,476	6,838	250	31,577	.....	.....	8,035	5,541	.....	4	66	.....	.....
Total of Behar ...	4,323	.....	4,323	81,573	1,51,338	33,010	2,70,244	1,645	140,700	2,09,933	2,05,181	4,702	104	66	780	5
ORISSA.																
Cuttack	30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore	1,076	4,352	3,783	.....	.....	.....	3,783	.....	3,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Orissa ...	1,106	4,352	3,813	.....	.....	.....	3,813	.....	3,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CHOTA NAGPORE.																
Hazarecbagh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manbhoom	59	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Chota Nagpore	59	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	7,24,956	90,100	7,81,268	1,65,137	2,92,306	50,166	12,88,877	2,39,311	2,897,547	3,08,670	2,58,669	11,460	2,366	2,554	18,759	91,773
OTHER PROVINCES.																
Assam	4,539	.....	4,539	.....	.....	.....	4,539	385	.....	80	8,102	8,684	109	19	.....	.....
North-Western Provinces	250	.....	250	4,06,910	820	524	4,08,504	134	.....	1,71,594	5,33,808	506	57	.....	986	69
Punjab	.....	.....	.....	20,370	764	.....	21,134	.....	.....	.....	.....	850	546	.....	.....	.....
Central Provinces ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	328	1,712	.....	3,117	.....	2	.....
Rajpootana States ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,324	.....	.....	4
Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....	.....	7,794	.....	.....	.....
Madras	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	86,900	.....	.....	.....	2,110	.....	40	.....
British Burmah	4,355	.....	4,355	.....	.....	.....	4,355	.....	6	.....	.....	1	1,630	.....	.....	.....
Other places	46	.....	46	4,524	4	8	4,582	.....	19,750	574	504	.....	.....	433	76	.....
Grand total of imports in May ... 1878	7,34,146	90,100	7,90,458	5,96,941	2,93,897	50,698	17,31,994	2,39,830	3,006,703	4,81,246	6,02,795	21,501	19,553	3,096	19,863	91,846
Grand total of imports in May ... 1877	10,80,424	47,961	11,10,399	14,26,503	4,12,938	12,525	29,62,365	1,69,769	697,449†	8,04,717	4,33,050	.....‡	45,868	8,503	87,111	98,410

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.
† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.
‡ The total monthly imports by rail are not available.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these staples during the month of May 1878 was as follows :—

EXPORTED FROM CALCUTTA—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
To Indian Ports, viz.—																
Bombay	24,533	.....	24,533	.....	8,325	.....	32,858	942	947,350	.....	.....	313	.....	79	27,601	.....
Madras	6,069	.....	6,069	7,516	31,018	400	45,003	24*	9,300	.....	.....	3	.....	376	494	.....
Other ports in Madras	1,70,284	.....	1,70,284	399	2,451	.....	1,73,134	1,563	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	29	765	.....
British Burmah ...	377	.....	377	6,142	8,689	26	15,234	551	258,200	1	30	20	.....	7	4,872	.....
Other Indian ports...	8,145	.....	8,145	10	185	.....	8,340	.....	8,925	.....	399	10	13	24	590	11
Pondicherry	.....	.....	.....	449	.....	.....	449	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of interportal trade	2,09,408	.....	2,09,408	14,516	50,668	426	2,75,018	3,298	1,218,775	1	429	349	13	515	34,322	11
To Foreign Ports—																
United Kingdom ...	20,137	1	20,138	1,92,303	.....	.....	2,12,441	3,09,271	.....	4,40,032	5,23,164	11,272	1,104	411	7,339	.....
Other foreign ports...	5,20,336	679	5,20,760	27,490	76,429	13,894	6,38,573	64,812	2,980,351	2,710	57,355	20	7,840	432	6,404	.....
Total of foreign trade	5,40,473	680	5,40,898	2,19,793	76,429	13,894	8,51,014	3,74,083	2,980,351	4,42,742	5,80,519	11,292	8,944	843	13,743	.....
Grand total in May 1878 ...	7,49,881	680	7,50,306	2,34,309	1,27,097	14,320	11,26,032	3,77,381	4,199,126	4,42,743	5,80,948	11,641	8,957	1,358	48,065	11
Grand total in May 1877 ...	18,94,335	55,303	19,28,899	12,10,342	3,41,536	22,452	35,03,229	3,79,831	2,300,260	6,28,223	3,64,989	10,967	23,697	4,735	2,45,798	.....

The following Statement shows the several routes followed by the trade in the principal staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of May 1878.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Specification of routes.	Food-grains.					Fibrous products.		Oilseeds.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk raw.	Sugar.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Jute.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.				Refined.	Unrefined.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By country boats	4,05,109	79,285	73,327	97,332	4,043	1,15,332	2,609,751	55,790	44,516	.....	1,869	320	8,992	47,691
„ river steamers	419	.....	2,513	518	.....	41,131	.....	2,712	8,102	8,697	109	19	.....	.....
„ rail { East Indian	1,04,505	.....	4,96,708	1,46,645	33,402	.....	.....	3,74,676	5,16,499	6,278	6,048	999	1,770	78
„ rail { Eastern Bengal	90,553	.....	23,839	49,321	13,235	81,357	275,848	47,801	33,649	6,308	.....	1,232	2,159	30,140
„ road	1,19,251	9,083	554	74	10	2,010	9,148	267	29	.....	403	3	6,826	13,927
„ sea	5,309	1,132	.....	7	8	.....	111,956	.....	.....	218	11,034	433	116	.....
Grand total of imports in May { 1878	7,34,146	90,100	5,96,941	2,93,897	50,698	*2,39,830	3,006,703	4,81,246	6,02,795	21,501	19,553	5,006	19,863	91,846
Grand total of imports in May { 1877	10,80,424	47,961	14,26,503	4,12,938	12,525	1,69,769	*607,449	8,04,717	4,33,050	.....†	45,868	8,503	87,111	98,410

* The total monthly imports by rail are not available. † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

The following Statement shows the quantities, values, and numbers of the principal staples of Traffic exported inland from Calcutta during the month of May 1878.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods (European).	Cotton twist (European).	Salt.	Gunny-bags.
BENGAL.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Burdwan	2,52,245	1,231	41,436	52,147
Beerbhoom	83,680	567	13,656	19,530
Midnapore	73,595	802	46	10,793
Hooghly	2,40,185	4,979	3,800	26,753
24-Pergunnahs	2,19,951	891	17,825	23,359
Nuddea	3,98,668	2,591	20,314	9,096
Jessore	4,625	38	24,311	.....
Moorshedabad	2,68,990	300	14,862	29,945
Dinagepore	2,39,680	139	1,450	.....
Rajshahye	2,34,480	84	1,375	.....
Rungpore	71,890	111	50	.....
Bogra	47,280	13	.....	.....
Pubna	2,30,320	482	45,496	375
Julpigoree	96,880	81	230	.....
Dacca	7,39,120	2,470	23,011	250
Furreedpore	1,53,065	1,040	37,275	.....
Backergunge	86,610	536	13,690	.....
Mymensingh	1,000	.....	14,975	.....
Tipperah	.....	.....	550	.....
Chittagong	78,500	130	.....	100
Noakholly	10,861	194	2,200	.....
Total of Bengal	35,31,625	16,679	2,76,546	172,348
BEHAR.				
Patna	15,33,520	556	1,02,107	4,59,325
Shahabad	4,62,080	45	20,242	11,116
Mozufferpore	1,47,280	.....	1,276	13,705
Durbhunga	2,52,890	938	19,896	35,525
Saruu	.....	.....	600	2,600
Monghyr	3,12,480	223	8,314	61,785
Bhagulpore	3,82,960	445	14,955	67,198
Purneah	3,45,809	145	1,176	2,090
Maldah	2,065	.....	650	2,700
Sonthal Pergunnahs	4,31,120	388	13,213	42,840
Total of Behar	38,70,114	2,740	1,82,429	698,881
ORISSA.				
Cuttack	45,240	593	.....	.....
Balasore	6,519	1,107	53	5,825
Total of Orissa	51,759	1,700	53	5,825

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods (European).	Cotton twist (European).	Salt.	Gunny-bags.
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Hazareebagh	38,800	50	5,271	980
Manbhoom	32,880	414	4,064	5,250
Total of Chota Nagpore	71,680	464	9,335	6,230
Grand total of supplies into the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	75,25,178	21,583	4,68,363	883,284
OTHER PROVINCES.				
Assam	2,24,816	90	17,335	.....
N. W. Provinces	37,82,320	3,089	10,408	1,030,120
Punjab	12,69,440	3,122	.....	115,010
Central Provinces	88,880	392	.....	6,055
Rajpootana States	1,52,560	38	.....	.....
Nizam's Territory	3,120	.....	.....	.....
Bombay	33,784	2	.....	967,370
Madras	36,700	631	38	9,300
British Burmah	5,21,076	7,978	.....	253,300
Other places	15,902	57	.....	3,065,452
Grand total in May { 1878	1,36,53,770	37,585	4,96,144	6,329,791
Grand total in May { 1877	1,16,07,217	20,875	4,46,929	.....

* The total monthly exports by rail are not available. † As per tariff declaration value.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these staples during the month of May 1878 *was as follows:—*

IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA—	Rs.†	Mds.	Mds.	No.
From Foreign Ports—				
United Kingdom	80,04,331	21,116	5,55,799	.....
Other foreign ports	40,290	384	82,839	19,750
Total of foreign trade	80,44,621	21,500	6,38,638	19,750
From Indian Ports—				
Bombay	4,758	.....	55,057	2,500
Madras	6,746	25	.....	86,900
Other ports in Madras	600	.....	8,250	.....
British Burmah	1,200	.....	.....	6
Other Indian ports	1,000	.....	.....	2,800
Total of interportal trade	14,304	25	63,307	92,206
Grand total in May { 1878	80,58,925	21,525	7,01,945	111,956
Grand total in May { 1877	1,01,79,641	25,178	5,83,082	9,400

The following Statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in the principal staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of May 1878.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	Cotton piece-goods (European).	Cotton twist (European).	Salt.	Gunny-bags.
	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
By country boats	1,80,197	2,517	1,38,438	76,820
„ river steamers	3,63,010	164	13,110	.....
„ rail ... { East Indian	98,65,120	12,401	2,56,139	1,054,841
„ rail ... { Eastern Bengal	21,48,000	6,507	81,493	83,281
„ road	3,93,822	5,507	6,873	19,723
„ sea	7,03,621	10,489	91	4,195,126
Grand total of exports in May { 1878	1,36,53,770	37,585	4,96,144	6,329,791
Grand total of exports in May { 1877	1,16,07,217	20,875	4,46,929	.....

* The total monthly exports by rail are not available.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 5th August 1878.

D. BARBOUR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 3rd August 1878.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BENGAL.		
	Western Districts.		
	BURDWAN DIVN.		
1	Burdwan. Aug. 3 '78	3·53	Sufficient rain fell during the week. A good shower fell on the afternoon of the 3rd. There is no further immediate cause for anxiety. Cultivation is now progressing favourably. Public health is generally good.
	Culna ...	3·54	
	Raneegunge ...	2·14	
	Bood-Bood ...	4·08	
	Cutwa ...	3·89	
	Jehanabad ...	5·54	
2	Bankoora, „ 3 „	1·39	Weather—very damp, with much heat, but only slight rain at intervals. The rain that has fallen has done good, but much more is wanted for transplanting to advantage.
3	Beerbhoom, „ 5 „	4·99	Very good rain. The prospects of the crops are now very fair.
4	Midnapore, „ 3 „	1·22	Weather—cloudy, with occasional showers. The transplantation of winter rice is going on. Prospects generally are fair.
5	Hooghly, „ 3 „	4·65	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Wind south and south-east. *Aus*, jute and sugarcane are thriving. The late rain has been most beneficial to the crops. The transplanting of *amun* has been much expedited by it.
	Howrah, „ 5 „	2·04	Weather—sunny, with light showers. The break in the heavy rains has been beneficial, but more rain is wanted now. So far prospects are not unfavourable.
	Mohesrakha ...	0·64	There has been a slight inundation in Khanakool from the Damoodhur.
	Central Districts.		
	PRESIDENCY DIVN.		
6	24-Pergunnahs. Aug. 3 '78	1·28	Weather—rainy and sultry. Considerable heat during the last two days. The state and prospects of the crops are good. Cholera is decreasing in thana Jainugger. Fever and cattle disease are reported from Satkhira, Bussirhat and Barripore.
7	Nuddea, „ 3 „	1·11	Weather—cloudy and close, with more or less rain each day. From Meherpore and Ranaghat it is reported that more rain is wanted. The prospects on the whole are fair. In some places the harvesting of the *aus* has commenced.
	Kooshtea ..	1·41	
	Meherpore ...	0·53	
	Ranaghat ...	2·30	
	Bongong ...	2·37	
8	Jessore, „ 3 „	1·61	Weather—cloudy, with frequent light showers. *Aus* is being reaped. The outturn is not so good as was expected, especially on the high lands, where the crop is stunted. It is fair on the low lands. The prospect of the *amun* crop is fair. The manufacture of indigo is going on throughout the district. It is an extremely good crop.
	Jhenida ...	0·87	
	Magoora ...	2·09	
	Narail ...	0·52	
	Khoolna ...	3·53	
	Bagirhat ...	2·63	
9	Moorshedabad, „ 3 „	1·80	There has been a fair amount of rain. Intervals of showers and hot sunshine. The rice crops are good. Mulberry and sugarcane are promising. Prices are still very high. Common rice sells at from 10 to 13 seers the rupee.
	Lalbagh ...	2·30	
	Rampore Hât ...	5·59	
	Jungypore ...	1·62	
	RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVNS.		
10	Dinagepore, „ 2 „	0·83	Weather—hot, with light showers. The prospects of the crops are improving with the subsidence of floods. There has been some damage to the jute crop. Prices of rice are from 12 to 15 seers per rupee.
11	Rajshahye, „ 3 „	1·78	There has been moderate rain throughout the district during the week. Weather is sultry. The prospects of the *dhan* crop are favourable in some parts of the district. In the north and east they have been injured by heavy inundations. *Aus dhan* is being cut in places. Fever is very prevalent in almost all parts of the district.
12	Rungpore, „ 2 „	0·99	The weather has become fine, but very warm. The state and prospects of the crops are improving, as the inundation has now to a considerable extent diminished; but great damage has been done to the crops in low lands, especially in the eastern parts of the district, all along the Brahmaputra and other large rivers, in thanas Nagessory, Ulipore, Sundergunge, Bhowanigunge and Govindgunge. Fever is now prevailing to some extent in places from which the floods are receding. In many villages the people have been obliged to abandon their dwellings owing to the inundation.
	Gaibanda ...	1·53	
	Bagdogra ...	1·62	
	Kurigram ...	Nil	
13	Bogra, „ 3 „	0·06	Weather—hot and cloudy, accompanied by strong wind at times. There has been but little rain during the past week, but no more is wanted at present. The crops in the east of the district have greatly suffered from the late inundation. In other places transplantation of the *amun* is vigorously carried on. Price of rice has somewhat fallen off: 14 kutcha seers per rupee being now sold in the Bogra Bazar against 11 kutcha seers in the previous week. Public health is tolerably fair.
14	Pubna, „ 3 „	3·32	Weather—seasonable, with occasional rain and easterly wind. The rivers are falling a little. The prospects of the crops are fair. The *amun* and *aus* crops have been both injured by the late rise in the rivers, particularly in Serajgunge sub-division. The *aus* crop is being reaped. Jute is also being cut. Prices are still very high. General health is good.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)		
	Central Districts.—(Contd.)		
RAJSHAHYE & COOCH BEHAR DIVS.—*contd.* 15	Darjeeling Aug. 3 '78	5·80	Rain every day during the week. In the Hills *dhan, murwa, bura bhoota,* potatoes, *phapur, kaoni* look very well. In the Terai early *jumeera dhan* is being cut. *Bhadoi dhan* looks very well. *Haimanta dhan* is being transplanted.
16	Julpigoree „ 3 „	0·54	Weather—very hot and sultry. Advantage is being taken of the fine weather to transplant the *haimanta dhan* which is vigorously going on. *Bhadoi dhan* is being reaped. Jute and sugarcane are doing well. Prices for a time after the late flood ranged very high in the Dooars in consequence of the country being inundated, and people did not bring their grain to market; since the subsiding of the water the prices are going down. *Bhadoi dhan* is being brought freely to market and is selling at eight annas a maund.
	Cooch Behar „ 1 „	1·77	Weather—Generally fair, with occasional showers. Rather hot. Prospects are improving. The flood has not done nearly so much damage to crops as was anticipated. The price of rice has fallen to Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2 and in some places Rs. 1-14. The weather is very favourable, and if we have late rains, the *haimunta* crop should yet be a very good one. The public health is excellent, and there is nothing like distress anywhere.
	Dinhatta ...	2·12	
	Mathabhanga ...	0·73	
	Meckligunge ...	1·48	
	Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVS. 17	Dacca Aug. 3 '78	1·43	Weather—rainy till the last day or two. The state and prospects of the crop are not good. Floods have done much damage. From some quarters the total destruction of the *aus* crop is reported. Within the limits of Sirnagar and Moonsheegunge police stations, and in the Manickgunge sub-division many people have been driven from their homes by the inundation.
	Moonsheegunge (for the week ending 31st July) ...	4·71	
	Manickgunge (for the week ending 1st Aug.)	1·64	
18	Furreedpore. Aug. 4 '78	0·92	There have been slight showers during the week. The *aus* crop in Goalundo, Ainepore, Furreedpore, Bhanga, and some parts of the Madaripore sub-division has been destroyed. In the rest of the district it has been reaped. A small quantity of the *amun* crop has also been destroyed, but elsewhere everything promises well. The river is falling rapidly. Rice is selling at eight seers the rupee.
	Goalundo ...	1·70	
19	Backergunge „ 1 „	7·01	Much rain throughout the week. The prospects of the crops are good, if the present floods subside in time. New rice is coming in, but the price of rice is everywhere very high, being nine (pucka) seers per rupee.
20	Mymensingh, „ 2 „	1·52	Weather—fine since 30th July. The state and prospects of the crops have improved. The receding of the floods allows the low lands to be planted. The crops of rice and jute on the high lands are very flourishing.
21	Tipperah. „ 2 „	1·42	At head-quarters weather sultry and oppressive; sky occasionally clouded, and no wind. Heavy rains in the south. The *aus* is now being reaped; the outturn is good in most parts of the district. *Amun dhan* is in good condition.
	Brahmunbaria ...	2·29	
	Chandpore ...	8·24	
CHITTAGONG DIVS. 22	Chittagong, „ 1 „	2·85	Weather—fine and bright. The *aus dhan* is coming into ear. Nothing new to report in connection with *amun.*
23	Noakholly „ 1 „	7·79	There was heavy rain in the first half of the week, but sunny weather has again set in. The rain has done much good to the crops. Transplantation of the *amun* crop continues. Public health is good.
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts, July 30 „	3·44	Weather—cloudy and cool. Paddy is ripening in the early jooms, Cotton plants are doing well. The falls of rain during the week were not sufficient for the transplantation of paddy in the plains.
	Hill Tipperah „ 31 „	2·05	The rainfall has been less continuous than in the previous week, but heavier. There is no change to report regarding the state and prospects of the crops.
	BEHAR.		
PATNA DIVS. 25	Patna, Aug. 3 '78	0·72	Weather—seasonable. The prospects of the crops continue good.
26	Gya, „ 3 „	4·11	General appearance of the sky cloudy. Maximum reading of the thermometer in shade 95·5°. The recent rains have been favourable to the transplantation of paddy, but in the Aurungabad sub-division there is an insufficiency of rain. As yet, however, the general condition of the crops throughout the district continues to be satisfactory. The prospects of the *bhadoi* crop are promising. The public health is generally good, but a few cases of small-pox have been reported from Daudnagar. The cattle everywhere have been healthy. Generally, the season up to date has been favourable and auspicious.
	Nowada ...	3·55	
	Jehanabad ...	2·33	
	Aurungabad ...	1·56	
27	Shahabad, „ 3 „	3·28	Good rain early in the week in most parts of the district; at present weather cloudy. The *bhadoi* crops are remarkably good, but heavy rain is much wanted for transplantation which has begun.
28	Durbhunga, „ 3 „	1·61	Weather—cloudy and generally cool. The prospects of the crops are favourable. The manufacturing of indigo is in progress. The outturn is believed to be below the average.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(*Contd.*)			
PATNA.—(*Contd.*) 29	Mozufferpore, Aug 3 '78	1·99	Weather—cloudy and showery. The prospects of *bhadoi* and *aghani*, crops are exceedingly good; much better, indeed, than they have been at this season for several years. In Seetamurhee sub-division the early-sown maize is nearly ripe. The health of the district is very good.
	Seetamurhee ...	0·76	
	Hajeepore ...	1·94	
30	Sarun, „ 3 „	1·34	Weather—cloudy, with sunny breaks. East wind prevailing. Partial showers throughout the district. The *bhadoi* crops are very promising. *Aghani* rice is being transplanted in places where the rainfall has been sufficiently heavy; but general transplantation is still retarded by the want of rain. Prices have risen. Fever is prevalent at the head-quarters station.
	Sewan ...	1·20	
	Gopalgunge ...	0·90	
31	Chumparun, „ 3 „	2·05	Weather—cloudy, with east winds. The prospects of the crops continue most promising. Prices are still high.
BHAGULPORE DIVISION. 32	Monghyr, „ 3 „	3·83	Weather—wet, but also very hot. This, however, is good for transplanting. The prospects of all crops are good. The weather, if it keeps as it is, should give bountiful harvests. Cholera has reappeared.
	Begusarai ...	3·69	
	Jamui ...	2·62	
33	Bhagulpore, „ 3 „	3·90	Weather—seasonable. The Indian-corn in the south is ripening well. The transplantation of the *aghani* rice is going on favourably. Prices are very high.
34	Purneah, „ 3 „	2·17	Weather—bright and hot. There have been heavy showers in the early part of the week. The *bhadoi* prospects are not so good. Rain is required. Transplanting is not progressing as it should. Littoral and chur cultivation is not extensive.
	Kissengunge ...	1·5	
35	Maldah, „ 3 „	1·82	Weather—cloudy and very hot. Wind easterly and occasionally very strong. The rainfall during the week has been insufficient. The rivers have fallen much. Rain is wanted for the standing crops in all parts of the district. The crops are so far good, but more rain is wanted. Fever is rather prevalent.
36	Sonthal Perghs. „ 4 „	5·09	Rain excessive and injurious in the northern quarter of the district. In the southern three quarters the weather is seasonable. Between Rampore Hât and Doomka *janera* is safe and promises to be a grand crop. Small grains also are doing very well. Rice-planting has made great advances in the week. Reports are good, except from Godda and Rajmehal, where maize will be a short crop. In Deoghur prospects much improved.
	Deoghur ...	2·96	
	Godda ...	8·58	
	Rajmehal ...	4·2	
	Pakour ...	3·11	
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVS. 37	Cuttack	.....	Return not received.
38	Pooree Aug. 1 '78	1·85	Weather—cloudy and sultry at Pooree. There was rain in all parts of the district, which did much good to the young rice plants. The river Bhargooi rose during the week. The water in the fields is not sufficient in all places to allow the second ploughing for which more rain is required. Exportation is still going on by the Chilka. Common rice sells at $9\frac{2}{16}$ to $11\frac{1}{16}$ seers the rupee. A few cases of cholera were reported.
	Khoorda ...	4·83	
39	Balasore, „ 2 „	6·10	The weather has been dull and cloudy, with heavy showers, and therefore highly favourable for the young crop, which, though short, now looks strong and healthy. The cultivators are very busy in repairing past losses so far as possible. The rainfall has been sufficient to meet all present wants. Cholera is somewhat less prevalent.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, Aug. 2 '78	3·92	Weather—seasonable. On the whole the prospects are good. The *bhadoi* is particularly well reported of. The transplantation of rice is, however, very backward, the rainfall not being sufficient to admit of the higher ground being properly prepared for the reception of the young plants. Cholera is prevalent, particularly in the Pachumba sub-division.
41	Lohardugga, „ 3 „	4·10	Weather—favourable, with rain and sunshine alternating. Rain fell during five days of the week at head-quarters, and heavy rain has been reported from most thanas. In the head-quarters sub-division the state and prospects of the crops are promising so far; *goondli* is being housed in places; *dhan* and *murwa* are being transplanted; all crops have come up well and look flourishing. In the Palamow sub-division the prospects have considerably improved during the week; there has been a good fall of rain and transplanting will now begin all over the country; the *bhadoi* promises well everywhere. Prices are slightly easier, but are still excessively high so as to cause considerable pressure and some distress all over the district. General health is good. A few cases of small-pox have been reported from the Palamow sub-division.
42	Singbhoom „ 2 „	5·89	There has been more or less rain throughout the week, and during the latter part there has been a good deal of sunshine; in fact the weather has been all that could be desired for the crops. There is a marked improvement in both the prospects of the crops and the condition of the people. The late rains have enabled the people to plant out the *dhan* seedlings, and has given, in consequence, employment to the many hundreds of labourers who were on the verge of becoming famine-stricken. The District Superintendent has returned from Dhalbhoom, and reports that, owing to similar causes as reported above, there has been a similar improvement of prospects there too. Should the rain only continue there will be no pressure. The general health is fairly good, but still there is a good deal of fever about, but principally in Chyebassa.
43	Manbhoom „ 3 „	5·85	Heavy and favourable rain has fallen. The state and prospects of the crops are generally favourable. Transplantation is being pushed on. The crops on the ground, which will be reaped early next month, are doing well.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 6th August 1878.

D. BARBOUR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the under-

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA AND CHEENA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.																					
	Western Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan ...	A 10 8	12 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	11 8	11 8	14 0	12 4	12 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bankoora ...	B 10 10	11 8	15 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	10 0	11 0	17 8	12 0	13 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom ...	C 11 0	11 0	17 0	...	12 0	...	9 0	10 0	13 0	11 4	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	11 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hooghly ...	D 11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah ...	11 8	11 4	11 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 8	10 8	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																					
	Calcutta ...	11 7	10 10	16 0	13 5	14 11	22 0	5 11	5 11	8 8	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	E ...	...	13 0	...	..	32 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 12	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Nuddea ...	11 0	11 7	13 5½	...	..	...	9 7	9 7	10 0	10 10	10 5½	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Jessore ...	F 10 0	10 0	13 4	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	10 8	11 0	9 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	G 12 0	12 0	{14 0 to 17 0}	...	...	32 0	9 12	10 0	{10 0 to 11 0}	11 0	11 8	{13 0 to 16 0}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Dinagepore ...	H 10 8	10 8	16 0	12 8	12 4	23 8	11 6	10 13	16 12	13 3	13 3	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Rajshahye ...	I 12 0	12 0	{15 0 to 18 0}	25 8	16 4	45 0	9 12	9 12	{12 0 to 17 4}	10 8	11 4	{20 0 to 22 8}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Rungpore ...	J 9 0	10 6	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	20 0	15 0	10 10	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Bogra ...	12 0	13 3	11 4	...	...	...	9 0	9 15	13 8	10 8	12 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Pubna ...	K 13 8	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 8	10 8	11 4	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 0
16	Julpigoree ...	L 8 8	8 0	11 6	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 6	9 4	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																					
17	Dacca ...	M 11 4	11 4	13 5	17 10	20 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	13 5	11 4	11 4	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Furreedpore ...	N 13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Backergunge ...	O ...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 0	10 0	11 4	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Mymensingh ...	P 9 4	8 10	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	12 0	9 12	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The blacksmith takes ticca work and on an average his monthly income amounts to Rs. 15.

A In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, barley 18 to 19 seers, best rice 8 to 12 seers, common rice 10 to 13⅓ seers, and gram 11 to 15 seers.

B In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 34 seers, best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 11 to 15 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 to 34 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.

C In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 10 to 12½ seers, common rice 11 to 13⅔ seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers.

D In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 seers, barley (at Serampore) 16 seers, best rice 7 to 8 seers, common rice 10½ to 11 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.

E In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 11½ seers, barley 15 5/16 to 16 seers, best rice 5½ to 7¼ seers, common rice 9 to 11 seers, and gram 10½ to 12 seers.

F In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 7 to 9 seers, best rice 7½ to 10 seers, common rice 9 to 12 seers, and gram 8 to 10½ seers.

G In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 14 seers, barley 18 to 32 seers, best rice 9½ to 11 seers, common rice 11 to 12 seers, and gram 12 to 16½ seers.

mentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 31*st July* 1878.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.

Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.			Syce or Horse-keeper.			Common Mason Carpenter, or, Blacksmith.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
																					BENGAL
																					Western Districts.
...	...	...	10 12	12 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 0	9 6	6 8	6 8	6 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	10 4 to 12 0	10 4 to 12 0	11 4 to 12 0	Burdwan.
20 0	20 0	35 0	11 4	11 8	15 0	320 0	280 0	400 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	5 0 to 7 0	4 0 to 6 0	2 13 to 4 11	4 8 to 5 8	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	7 8 to 9 8	7 8 to 8 0	7 8	Bankoora.
...	...	...	10 8	11 8	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	7 13	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	7 0	5 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8 to 10 0	6 0 to 7 0	7 8 to 10 0	Midnapore.
...	...	...	11 0	11 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	6 0 to 8 0	5 0	6 8	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	7 0 to 15 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 15 0	Hooghly.
...	...	...	12 0	11 8	16 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	10 0	8 0	7 0	6 8	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	Howrah.
																					Central Districts.
...	...	...	12 3	11 4	15 0	64 0	64 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 5	12 0	11 6	7 0	6 8	6 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	Calcutta.
...	...	...	11 8	11 0	13 4	80 0	90 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	12 1	12 1	17 4	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 14	9 2	9 6	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	Nuddea.
...	...	...	11 0	10 0	20 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0 to 15 0	15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	12 0	14 0	16 0 to 17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8 to 8 8	8 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	3 12 to 4 11	3 12 to 4 11	3 12 to 4 11	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	6 8 to 7 8	7 8	7 8	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 0	9 0	4 8 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	7 8 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 12 0	Dinagepore.
...	...	...	12 12	12 0	21 0 to 22 8	200 0	240 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 0 to 7 0	4 5½	4 0 to 5 0	5 0	4 8 to 5 0	4 8 to 5 0	6 0 to 20 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	...	...	16 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 0	5 10	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0 to 12 0	8 0 to 12 0	12 0	Rungpore.
...	...	...	9 15	9 6	15 12	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	8 4	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 12 0	Bogra.
...	...	...	11 4	11 4	20 0	...	200 0	200 0	8 10	8 10	9 0	7 0	6 0 to 7 8	5 0	6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Pubna.
9 0	8 0	20 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 0 to 15 0	15 0	12 0 to 14 0	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	8 8	8 0	12 7	64 0	64 0	106 6	6 3	6 3	7 2	7 10½	5 0 to 6 0	5 8 to 6 0	7 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 7 0	14 6	10 0 to 20 0	7 8 to 15 0	Julpigoree.
																					Eastern Distr
...	...	...	13 5	11 4	16 0	106 0	106 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	9 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	6 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 6 0	6 0 to 7 0	8 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 20 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 12 0	Furreedpore.
...	...	...	11 4	12 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 12	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 14 0	Backergunge.
...	...	...	10 4	9 12	13 4	...	...	...	8 8	8 4	8 12	7 8	7 8	6 0 to 7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0 to 25 0	10 0 to 25 0	12 0 to 25 0	Mymensingh.

F In Roygunge the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 12½ seers, common rice 14 seers, and gram 13 seers.
I In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 10½ seers, and gram 11½ seers
J In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11¼ to 21 seers, best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice 11¼ to 12 seers, and gram 8 to 11¼ seers.
K In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 12½ seers, best rice 6½ seers, common rice 8 seers, and gram 10½ seers.
L In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 7 to 9 seers, common rice 8 to 10 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.
M In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Jaffergunge) 14 seers, best rice 8 to 11½ seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, and gram 10 to 14 seers.
N In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Goalundo) 15 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, and gram 12 seers.
O In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 9¼ to 10 seers, common rice 9 9/16 to 12 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.
P In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 4 to 10½ seers, common rice 9 to 12 9/16 seers, and gram 8 to 11 seers.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the under

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA AND CHEENA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch.	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch
1	Chittagong ...	Q 8 0	8 0	7 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Noakholly ...	R ...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Tipperah ...	8 8	8 8	11 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Chittagong Hill Tracts, Hill Tipperah ...	... 7 5	... 7 5	.. 10 6	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 9 0	... 9 5	8 0 14 0	8 14 10 0	7 0 11 0	8 7 18 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	BEHAR.																					
15	Patna ...	13 0	13 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	8 8	8 8	11 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Gya ...	S 12 4	12 12	19 0	17 0	17 8	29 0	8 8	8 8	11 0	12 0	11 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Shahabad ...	T {12 0 to 12 8}	{12 0 to 12 8}	18 8	{14 0 to 14 8}	15 8	28 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	{10 8 to 11 0}	{11 0 to 11 8}	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 8	31 0
18	Durbhunga (*a*)	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Muzafferpore ...	U 12 0	12 0	19 0	14 0	16 0	27 8	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Sarun ...	11 4	11 8	16 8	15 0	15 0	26 0	6 4	6 8	10 0	11 0	11 8	15 8	...	...	..	15 0	15 0	...	17 0	17 0	28 0
21	Chumparun ...	V 13 0	13 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	34 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	11 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Monghyr ...	W 12 6	18 9	18 9	14 7	16 8	28 3	8 4	8 4	10 5	10 5	10 5	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Bhagulpore ...	X 11 6	11 6	15 2	15 2	17 11	30 6	9 7	10 1	12 8	10 12	11 6	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Purneah ..	Y {16 0 to 17 0}	{16 0 to 17 0}	{18 0 to 22 0}	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	{13 0 to 14 0}	{13 8 to 14 0}	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Maldah ...	12 8	12 0	16 0	...	...	35 0	10 0	9 0	15 0	11 8	10 8	16 0	...	...	30 0	...	...	35 0	...	...	...
26	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Z 9 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ORISSA.																					
37	Cuttack ...	7 14	9 3	13 2	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	11 13	11 2*	11 13	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	10 8	23 10
38	Pooree (*a*) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Balasore ...	8 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																					
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																					
40	Hazareebagh ...	Z1 11 0	11 0	19 0	...	...	27 0	8 8	8 8	12 0	11 8	11 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 8	27 0
41	Lohardugga ...	Z2 9 0	9 0	21 0	...	16 0	28 0	9 0	10 0	19 0	10 0	11 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	32 0
42	Singbhoom ...	9 0	10 0	26 0	22 0	24 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	14 0	15 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Manbhoom ...	Z3 10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	11 0	13 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(*a*) Prices-current returns not received.
* In the interior the price of common rice is from 13½ to 17½ seers.
† With one meal Rs. 3-12.
‡ With one meal a day Rs. 2-5 to Rs. 2-11; with two meals a day Re. 1 to Rs. 1-4.
§ One anna 9 pie to 2 annas a day for thicca cooly.
‖ Two annas 6 pie to 5 annas a day for thicca one.
Q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 6½ to 8 seers, and common rice 9 seers.
R In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 11 seers, and common rice 11 to 13 seers.
S In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 13½ seers, barley 16 to 17½ seers, common rice 10½ to 12 seers, and gram 12 to 13½ seers.
T In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, barley 14 to 15 seers, best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 9 to 11½ seers, and gram 11½ to 12 seers.
U In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 18 seers, barley 14 to 25 seers, best rice 7 to 14½ seers, common rice 8 to 15 seers, lesser millets 15½ to 21 seers, maize or Indian-corn 12 to 22 seers, and gram 11 to 19 seers.
V In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12½ to 15 seers, barley 15 to 20 seers, best rice 8 to 9½ seers, common rice 9 to 12 seers, maize or Indian-corn 14 to 17½ seers, and gram 10½ to 15 seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th August 1878.

mentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 31*st July* 1878.—(Contd.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.			Syce or Horse-keeper.			Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.			Districts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																					Eastern Districts—(Contd.)
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 4	8 8	7 4	7 0 to 8 0	7 8 to 9 0	7 8 to 9 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 8	6 0 to 7 8	6 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 15 0	9 0 to 15 0	Chittagong.
...	...	...	8 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	4 0 to 7 0	6 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 0	6 0 to 7 0	8 0 to 11 0	5 0 to 7 8	7 8 to 15 0	Noakholly.
...	...	...	10 0	9 8	13 4	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 8 8	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	6 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 15 0	7 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	5 5	5 5	6 6	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	11 5	11 5	12 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 4	6 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	9 12	10 0	9 0	Hill Tipperah.
																					BEHAR.
14 8	13 0	26 0	14 8	14 8	23 0	140 0	150 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 0 to 10 0	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	Patna.
...	...	...	12 4	13 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	2 12 to 3 0	2 12 to 3 0	2 12 to 3 0	5 0 to 8 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 0 to 6 8	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	Gya.
...	...	...	12 0 to 12 8	12 0 to 12 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	3 0 to 3 8	3 0 to 3 8	3 0 to 3 8	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	7 0 to 12 0	7 0 to 12 0	7 0 to 12 0	Shahabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	2 13 to 3 12	3 12	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	5 8 to 7 8	2 0 to 4 0	5 8 to 7 8	Durbhunga.
13 0	13 8	25 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	4 0 to 5 0	2 0 to 3 0	4 0 to 5 0	3 8 to 4 0	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 4 0	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	Mozufferpore.
...	14 12	28 0	12 0	12 0	22 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	2 8 to 3 12	2 8 to 3 12	2 8 to 3 12	4 0 to 4 8	4 0 to 4 8	4 0 to 4 8	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	Sarun.
16 0	16 0	26 0	12 0	13 0	28 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	2 13	2 13	2 13	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	Chumparun.
14 7	18 9	24 1	13 6	13 6	26 2	126 0	147 0	126 0	8 4	8 4	8 9	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	Monghyr.
...	...	...	13 4	13 9	20 0	126 4	138 14	151 8	8 3	8 13	7 8	2 13 to 3 12	3 0 to 4 0	2 13 to 3 12	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	3 8 to 5 0	5 10 to 9 6	6 0 to 10 0	5 10 to 9 6	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	14 0 to 14 8	14 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	4 12†	4 12	4 12	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	4 8 to 10 0	4 8 to 10 0	4 8 to 10 0	Purneah.
...	...	32 0	12 8	13 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 8	8 12	8 4	7 8	3 0	5 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	5 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 12 0	8 0 to 10 0	Maldah.
11 0	11 0	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 12‡	3 12	3 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Southal Pergha.
																					ORISSA.
...	...	...	13 12	15 1	15 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	5 10	5 10	5 10	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 to 6 0	6 0	6 0	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	5 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	Pooree.
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	120 0	140 0	110 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 0	6 9	3 4½	5 0	6 0	6 0	9 6	7 8	6 0	Balasore.
																					CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*
14 0	...	26 0	11 0	11 8	23 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 4	8 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	9 0	10 0	22 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	3 0§	3 0	3 0	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	5 0‖ to 10 0	5 0 to 10 0	5 0 to 10 0	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	320 0	400 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	4 8 to 5 0	4 8 to 5 0	4 8 to 5 0	5 0 to 10 0	5 0 to 10 0	5 0 to 10 0	Singbhoom.
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	3 12	3 12	3 8	4 0	5 0	5 0	9 6	7 8	7 8	Manbhoom.

W In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12·6 to 13·10 seers, barley 15·7 to 18·80 seers, best rice 8·4 to 10·50 seers, common rice 10·5 to 11 seers, great millet 13·6 to 14·70 seers, lesser millets 15·7 to 19·95 seers, maize or Indian-corn 12·6 to 15·75 seers, and gram 13·10 to 14·7 seers.

X In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 11 to 14 seers, common rice 12 to 15 seers, murwa 24 to 25 seers, and gram 12½ to 14 seers.

Y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12½ to 17 seers, best rice 12 to 13½ seers, common rice 13 to 15 seers, and gram 13 to 16 seers.

Z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11½ to 12½ seers, barley 15 to 19¾ seers, best rice 10½ to 12 seers, common rice 11½ to 12½ seers, maize or Indian-corn 15 to 16 seers, and gram 11 to 13¾ seers.

Z1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 seers, barley 14 seers, best rice 9 to 9½ seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, lesser millets 14 to 17 seers, maize or Indian-corn 12½ to 13 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.

Z2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9·56 to 10·50 seers, barley (at Daltongunge) 13·50 seers, best rice 9 to 14 seers, common rice 10·12 to 15 seers, mowha (at Daltongunge) 20·25 seers, murwa (at Lohardugga) 22 seers, and gram 9·56 to 14 seers.

Z3 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 4 to 9 seers, best rice 11 to 12 seers, common rice 13 seers, and gram 9 to 11 seers.

Published for general information.

D. Barbour,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt

PRICES PER MAUND

Number.	MARTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 8 6	3 11 6	...	2 15 6	2 12 0	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	...	3 15 6	4 0 0	...	...	...	...
2	Serajgunge	3 2 0	3 14 0	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	4 10 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	...
3	Dacca ...	3 9 0	3 9 0	...	2 2 0	1 15 0	...	3 14 0	3 14 0	...	3 7 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...
4	Naraingunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 10 0	...	3 4 0	3 5 0	...	...	...	...
5	Chittagong	...	...	...	..	...	...	6 0 0	6 8 0	...	3 12 0	4 12 0	...	...	...	...
6	Patna ..	3 1 6	3 1 6	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	4 14 0	4 14 0	...	3 1 6	3 1 6	...	...	...	...
7	Balasore ...	4 10 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 5 0	...	2 8 0	2 6 0	...	...	...	...
8	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Cuttack ...	4 14 0	4 2 0	...	...	...	...	4 14 0	5 0 0	...	3 7 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,
The 6th August 1878.

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 31*st July* 1878.

OF 40 SEERS.

GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6 6	3 8 6	...	0 9 0	0 9 0	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 9 0	...	...	...	...	4 6 0	4 4 0	...	Serajgunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 7 0	3 8 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	...	4 6 0	4 6 0	...	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14 0	3 14 0	...	0 6 0	0 7 0	...	4 5 6	4 6 0	...	Naraingunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	..	...	2 12 0	3 1 6	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	...	0 4 9	0 4 5	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	0 5 4	0 5 4	...	5 0 0	5 4 0	...	Balasore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pooree.
...	...	...	2 0 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 8 0	...	0 3 0	0 3 0	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

D. BARBOUR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 14th to 20th July 1878.	Rain from 21st to 27th July 1878.	Rain from 1st January 1878. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1878. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1878.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	1·42	4·29	29·35	27th July	
		Cutwa	3·37	5·21	31·13	ditto	
		Culna	0·33	4·25	32·20	ditto	
		Bood-Bood	2·86	3·68	22·01	ditto	
		Raneegunge	4·89	3·86	25·04	ditto	
		Jehanabad	1·22	6·49	28·00	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	0·36	3·29	26·42	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	0·75	2·77	28·93	ditto	
		Hetampore	0·84	4·31	23·53	ditto	
		Roypore	2·08	6·41	25·65	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	0·06	3·97	15·22	ditto	
		Tumlook	0·68	7·58	28·96	ditto	
		Ghattal	0·52	7·15	29·32	ditto	
		Contai... Dy. Collr.'s Office...	0·86	6·85	20·71	ditto	
		Contai... Exe. Engr.'s Office	0·77	7·02	20·13	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	0·92	9·12	43·21	ditto	
		Serampore	0·69	7·22	33·22	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	0·88	5·38	31·97	ditto	
		Maheshreka	0·29	6·20	33·84	ditto	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island	3·37	7·53	20·56	ditto	
		Alipore ... Observatory ...	1·10	5·40	30·17	ditto	
		Alipore ... Dispensary ...	1·46	5·63	36·23	ditto	
		Alipore ... Jail ...	1·37	5·61	35·37	ditto	
		Busseerhat	3·58	3·99	38·67	ditto	
		Baraset	0·97	7·42	36·09	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	1·50	6·59	31·83	ditto	
		Barripore	1·91	9·65	35·93	ditto	
		Satkhira	4·41	2·05	41·16	ditto	
		Barrackpore	0·45	6·05	32·15	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	0·51	5·52	32·01	ditto	
		Kishnaghur	0·86	3·03	27·96	ditto	
		Bongong	0·60	2·84	35·31	ditto	
		Meherpore	2·24	0·32	22·02	ditto	
	Nuddea	Chooadanga	2·24	0·76	34·20	ditto	
		Kooshtea	2·79	4·18	38·92	ditto	
		Ranaghat	1·34	4·38	39·03	ditto	
		Jessore	2·81	2·52	38·18	ditto	
		Narail	3·31	1·08	28·03	ditto	
		Khoolna	4·08	4·24	36·20	ditto	
	Jessore	Jhenidah	0·58	1·33	29·94	ditto	
		Bagirhat	3·33	6·21	38·40	ditto	
		Magoorah	2·52	2·34	40·90	ditto	
		Berhampore	3·11	1·47	31·56	ditto	
		Bampore Haut	1·53	3·45	26·65	ditto	
		Lallbagh	1·07	1·47	22·41	ditto	
	Moorshedabad ...	Jungypore	0·45	2·53	25·69	ditto	
		Azimgunge	0·37	1·24	21·45	ditto	
		Lalgolla	0·65	3·14	23·52	ditto	
		Kaudee	0·32	2·64	25·35	ditto	
Rajshahye.	Dinagepore ...	Dinagepore	6·06	4·04	51·28	ditto	
		Raigunge	6·42	2·51	41·45	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	1·62	1·72	29·64	ditto	
		Chanchal	3·97	1·23	30·21	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bathleah	5·27	3·25	35·49	ditto	
		Nattore	8·13	3·97	39·94	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	8·64	6·46	83·21	ditto	
		Bhabanigunge	5·83	Not recd.	58·03	20th July	
		Kurigram	9·30	3·23	81·67	27th July	
		Bagdogra	1·16	4·02	82·69	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	6·90	3·77	42·72	ditto	
		Sherpore	7·13	2·04	41·99	ditto	
		Nowkhilla	6·58	3·55	38·27	ditto	
		Panchbibi	6·90	4·84	45·33	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	1·61	2·16	36·33	ditto	
		Serajgunge	4·00	1·69	31·49	ditto	Not recd. 7th to 13th July.
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling... Telegraph Office	4·78	7·32	70·14	ditto	
		Darjeeling... Hospital ...	3·78	7·33	64·16	ditto	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	26·29	1·93	88·58	ditto	
		Boda	11·26	2·00	70·23	ditto	
		Buxa	24·69	6·38	114·74	ditto	
		Titalya	14·73	2·94	72·90	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States.	Cooch Behar	5·44	11·65	110·89	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 14th to 20th July 1878.	Rain from 21st to 27th July 1878.	Rain from 1st January 1878.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—*continued.*							
	Eastern Districts.		Inches.	Inches.		1878.	
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca... Telegraph Office	1·14	3·63	33·98	27th July	
		Dacca... Hospital ...	1·80	5·28	40·93	ditto	
		Moonsheegunge	0·60	5·20	49·23	ditto	
		Manickgunge	3·47	4·33	33·15	ditto	
	Furreedpore ...	Furreedpore	2·77	3·42	38·09	ditto	
		Goalundo	2·92	12·14	50·78	ditto	
		Madaripore	1·82	7·60	45·75	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal	1·31	8·13	37·32	ditto	
		Perozepore	3·49	7·03	42·82	ditto	
		Patoakhally	1·79	12·31	44·52	ditto	
		Bhola	1·20	9·92	41·55	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	3·80	5·30	49·94	ditto	
		Jamalpore	3·33	1·47	48·28	ditto	
		Atia	2·33	1·15	31·35	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	4·62	2·85	46·30	ditto	
Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Telegraph Office	4·85	6·92	50·91	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail ...	2·95	6·79	51·45	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	7·70	14·33	66·87	ditto	
	Noakholly ...	Noakholly	2·18	10·49	51·60	ditto	
		Fenny	6·57	3·81	53·31	ditto	
	Tipperah ...	Comillah	1·35	2·56	49·14	ditto	
		Brahmunbariah	0·64	3·90	42·11	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rungamatee Hill... ...	5·29	2·76	44·42	ditto	
		Kuma	2·91	4·15	41·74	ditto ...	From 17th February.
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	1·05	2·95	43·16	ditto	
BEHAR.							
Patna.	Patna	Patna	2·50	0·62	19·83	ditto	
		Behar	2·64	3·15	21·84	ditto	
		Barh	4·50	0·70	23·72	ditto	
		Dinapore	1·79	0·80	15 27	ditto	
	Gya	Gya	1·71	0·79	17·15	ditto	
		Nowadah	1·60	2·35	19·32	ditto	
		Aurungabad	1·02	0·76	16·18	ditto	
		Jehanabad	4·32	2·40	22·46	ditto	
	Shahabad ...	Arrah	0·89	3·37	17·10	ditto	
		Sasseram	1·29	3·82	17·12	ditto	
		Buxar	1·24	2·16	16·67	ditto	
		Bhubooah	0·40	0·72	13·78	ditto	
	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore	2·03	0·34	21·57	ditto	
		Hajeepore	2·49	0·94	15·25	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	3·19	2·00	28·25	ditto	
	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga	0·76	0 36	19·60	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee	0·79	0·04	20·46	ditto	
		Tajpore	3·29	0·34	26·58	ditto	
	Sarun	Chupra	1·99	1·25	11·86	ditto	
		Sewan	2·13	0·25	11·80	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee	1·33	1·51	20·03	ditto	
		Bettiah	0·71	1·60	16·72	ditto	
		Segowlee	4·78	3·31	21·23	ditto	
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr ...	Monghyr	3·46	1·64	18·71	ditto	
		Begoosserai	3·55	0·76	21·25	ditto	
		Jamooee	1·54	2·10	20·96	ditto	
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	3·27	0·61	25·25	ditto	
		Soopool	1·50	0·72	16·48	ditto	
		Muddehpoora	3·20	0·20	25·89	ditto	
		Banka	6·30	3·89	31·08	ditto	
		Sonbursa	2·65	0·75	22·62	ditto	
	Purneah ...	Purneah	3·92	0·89	33·59	ditto	
		Kissengunge	7·42	1·79	42·50	ditto	
		Arrarean	5·74	3·34	43·58	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Nya Doomka	1·62	5·31	20·14	ditto	
		Rajmehal	3·20	5·70	73·07	ditto	
		Deoghur	4·98	1·57	31·99	ditto	
		Godda	4·12	3·91	33·95	ditto	